

WARNING FOR CUBA.

FUTURE RELATIONS MUST BE ANNOUNCED.

President Wants the Monroe Doctrine Recognized in Island Constitution—Government's Policy Based on Principle of United States as Protector.

President McKinley has sent to Havana what virtually amounts to an ultimatum to the Cuban constitutional convention. The President intimated to the Cubans that unless they formulated satisfactory relations between Cuba and the United States it would be impossible for him to send the constitution to the American Congress with his approval. The President's telegram was sent to Gov. Wood, and was so drawn as to avoid hurting the tender sensibilities of the Cubans. It pointed out the overwhelming importance of close relations between the two governments, the friendly feeling toward Cuba which exists everywhere in the United States, and the responsibility which circumstances have thrust upon this country in connection with the future of the island republic.

The President urged the Cubans to take note of these facts and to comply with the wish of their friends in the United States and frame an expression of their view of the relations which should exist between the two countries. The sting of the communication was found in its tail—in the intimation that if the Cubans wish to secure independence of the island government they will have to accept the fatherly advice of the United States.

The announcement of policy, which was mapped out at the conference between Secretary Root and Senators Platt of Connecticut and Spooner, members of the Cuban relations committee, is based on the principle that the United States is to be the guarantor and protector of Cuba. It demands the recognition of the Monroe doctrine as applied to Cuba, and forbids acquisition of territory by any foreign power. Cuba is enjoined against mortgaging the island to any foreign power, and must give the United States all facilities for enforcing its policy, as against a foreign government, or as against the Cubans themselves. The right to establish three coaling stations, the right to maintain a military force on the island, and permission to maintain at least a part of the United States military force now on the island. The independence of Cuba is not to be assailed, and the United States is to assist her in establishing a stable government.

FRANCHISE TAX HELD LEGAL.

Michigan Supreme Court Rules that Franchise Tax is Legal.

The franchise of corporations, where they are associated inseparably with tangible property, are taxable under the laws of Michigan. This is the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court, and it has created a sensation in the larger cities of the State, where the application of the principle laid down will make great changes in the assessment of street railway and similar corporate property. The court holds that franchises are property, but that they must not be assessed specifically and independently of other property.

The decision was rendered in the case of the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company, the property of which was assessed under the direction of the State tax commission so as to take into consideration the value of its franchises. The company claimed that after the board of assessors had determined the value of its tangible property it added thereto about \$2,000,000 on account of its franchises, and the street railway company applied for a mandamus to enjoin the city of Detroit to strike this assessment from the rolls. The Circuit Court refused to grant the writ, and the Supreme Court affirms this decision in every detail. The case involves such extensive interests that the Federal Supreme Court will be called upon to pass upon the findings.

MRS. NATION VISITS CHICAGO.

Ends Her Husband's Grandson Is Proprietor of a Whiskey Shop.

Mrs. Carrie Nation visited Chicago Tuesday night, and before 2 the morning had made a whirlwind circuit around the city that taxed the speed and ingenuity of many who followed to keep up with her. Inside of five hours the noted saloon smasher found time to make a lengthy speech in Millard Hall, go to her hotel and retire, rise again, visit the courts in South State street and talk with the proprietors and bartenders and visit the hall of the Cook County Democracy at the First Regiment Armory.

EMPRESS OPPOSES EXECUTIONS

Thinks Powers Ask More of China than Pardon Provisions Warrant.

The Dowager Empress of China is inclined to be argumentative regarding the infliction of capital punishment on the guilty officials. She telegraphed to Li Hung Chang demanding to know what the foreigner meant by changing the terms of the peace proposals. She says that the terms demanded the severest punishment of the leaders in proportion to their crimes. That was what China agreed to inflict, yet now come the foreigners with a new demand for the heads of all. The Empress adds she fails to see anything in the demand, and that, and declares that she will carry out her agreement, but will go no further. She directs the commissioners to see the ministers, and call attention to the original agreement.

ELECTORAL VOTE-COUNTED.

Ceremony Takes Place at Joint Session of Senate and House.

The ceremony of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President east at the election last fall took place today in the hall of the House of Representatives in Washington at 1 o'clock Wednesday at a joint session of the House and Senate. The method of counting the vote is prescribed with great detail by the statute and was followed literally. Great crowds thronged the galleries to witness the interesting ceremony.

FIEND'S AWFUL CRIME.

Murderous Assault Perpetrated Upon an Ohio Society Girl.

Walter A. Weinstock, the 18-year-old son of a wealthy farmer, made a murderous assault upon a young society girl of Hackney, Ohio, Miss Nellie Morris. The assault was committed in a lonely place which Miss Morris was passing in the early evening on her return from the postoffice. Weinstock lay in wait, and as she passed sprang upon her. She fought desperately, and a razor assault drew a razor and cut her throat, severing the neck muscles and laying bare the jugular vein. Even then her struggles did not cease, and in her frantic efforts to disarm her would-be murderer, she grasped the razor. Weinstock drew it from her and in doing so cut her fingers off, and then slashed her wrists, arms and back. Help came in response to her screams, and Weinstock fled. Miss Morris' injuries were such that it was expected that she would immediately die, but her vitality kept her up.

MISS MORRIS.

Weinstock was pursued and captured at his home. He confessed to the crime. Ever since childhood Weinstock has been a stocky, well-developed, and has given his relatives no end of concern. But a short time since he was released from the reformatory, where he served a term for attempting to kill his father.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB.

Assault of a White Woman Hanged in Paris, Ky.

George Carter, a negro, paid the extreme penalty of his crime of assault upon Mrs. W. E. Boid about three weeks ago at the hands of a mob at Paris, Ky. About 2 o'clock a. m. thirty determined men appeared at the jail door and demanded admittance of Jailer Kiser. He refused, and the mob burst open the door. The jailer was overpowered in an instant, the keys secured and in less than five minutes Carter was in the hands of the mob. He refused to make any statement.

It was the work of only a minute to place a rope around his neck, and he was then dragged to the foot of the gallows. The rope was thrown over the iron arch leading to the entrance, and while several pulled on the ropes others lifted his body. He died by strangulation. The mob then quietly dispersed.

During the whole affair there was not a loud word spoken. Several among the town, outside of the immediate participants, knew that the lynching was to occur. At 12:30 o'clock the electric lights were extinguished, and the town was in total darkness.

Before the men dispersed they pinned a card on the body of the negro, bearing this inscription: "This will be the fate of all negroes who assault white women." The other occupants of the jail, who are all negroes, were greatly frightened, and their cries and moanings could be heard for several blocks. The crime was a most atrocious one.

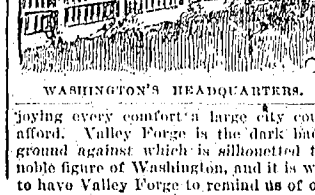
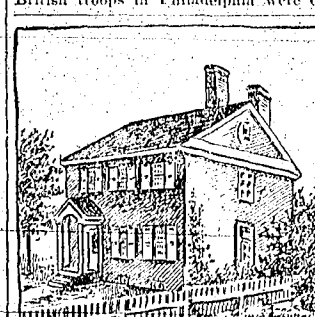
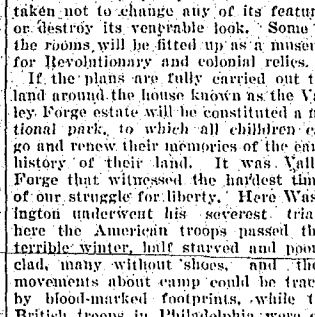
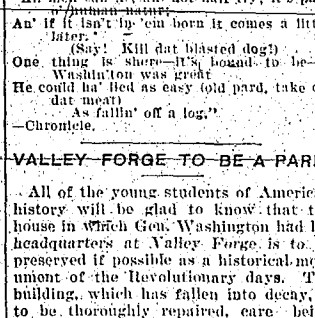
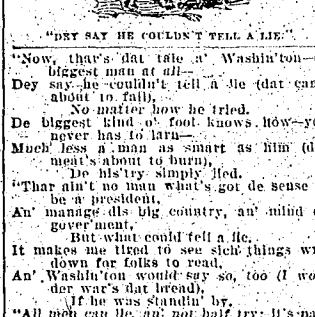
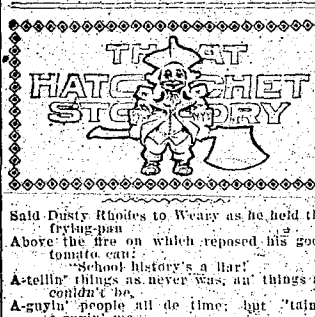
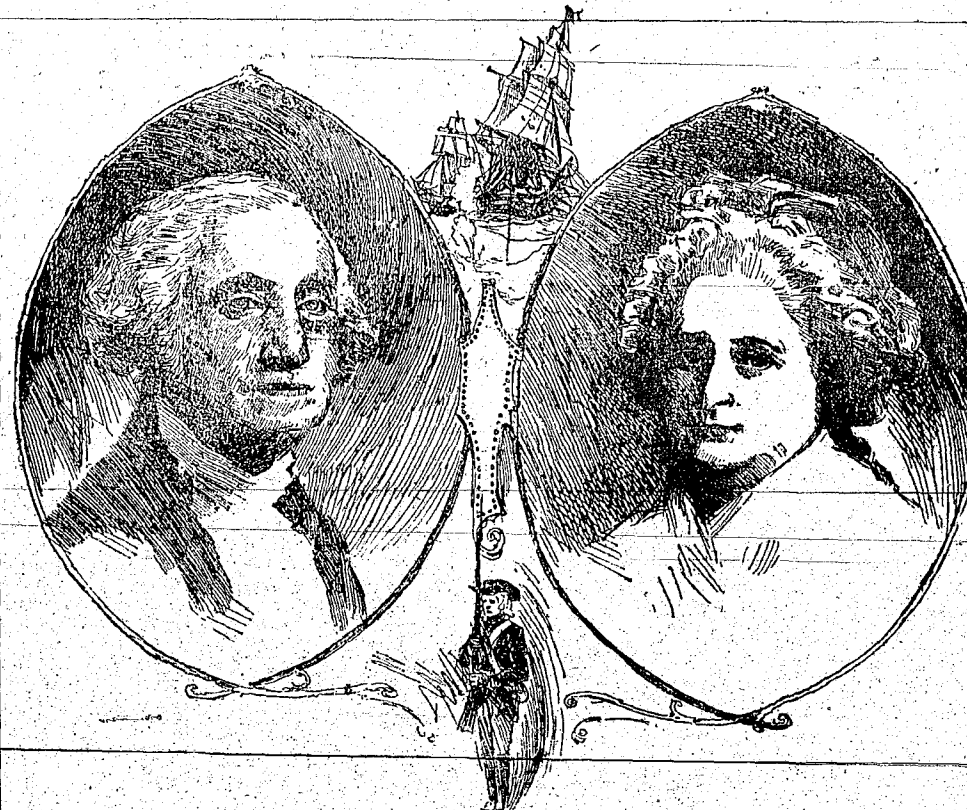
Few-Line Interviews.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States—Pennies are not composed entirely of copper, the alloy being 95 per cent copper, 2 per cent tin and 3 per cent zinc. They cost the government about 42 cents a pound for "blanks," meaning the circular pieces prepared ready to receive the impression of the die. As it takes about 148 to weigh a pound, the government apparently makes \$1.00 on every pound of pennies minted, and would, in fact, make this surplus were it not that they are redeemable in gold upon presentation at the treasury, if ever presented, though, of course, the amount presented for redemption is comparatively small. All of the pennies coined in this country are melted at Philadelphia by law.

T. S. Gregory of Minnesota—If it was not for a dominion law that game cannot be brought across the border into the United States, hunting in Canada would be one of the most profitable lines of business in which a man could engage, provided, of course, that he was a successful hunter. There is plenty of deer in Canada, and the large cities on this side of the line furnish a market that could not be overestimated. Even as it is a good deal of game is smuggled across, but the difficulty is so great that the business cannot be made to pay. The law against the export of game is one of the wisest the dominion government ever enacted, and it is not likely soon to be removed from the statute books.

Rev. P. S. Henson of Chicago—I believe in second marriages. Of course, a man who has experienced an unhappy first marriage would not, as a rule, be fool enough to try a second venture. But how different it is with the man who has known the joys of one happy married period. He desires to create for himself a similar condition, a second state of bliss. A man cannot pay his first wife a higher compliment than by taking into himself a second helpmeet. If a deceased wife is happy in heaven with Christ and the angels, would she not, as a matter of course, desire to see her former husband happy here on earth? Would it not add to her happiness?

James R. Hashmatin of Constantinople—The Armenians are the only civilized people in Turkey. There are about 2,000,000 of them. They have five big colleges of about the size of Williams at Andover. The Armenians desire to progress, but the Turks do not, and the nations of Europe, through jealousy and for trade purposes, do not want Turkey enlightened, and so there you are, and what are you going to do about it?



WASHINGTON USED AS A NAME.
Hundreds of Cities, Towns and Counties Called After Him.
No man was ever honored so much in having States, cities, towns, islands and various other things named after him as Washington has been. Counties in twenty-nine States are known as "Washington," and 105 places to which mail is addressed are named in his honor. There is generally at least one "Washington" in every State, and there are Washingtons in Washington Plains, Washington Court House and various other derivatives of the same name. Statistics are obtained not easily in regard to the number of streets named after the father of his country, but there is a town of any size which does not have a Washington street or Washington avenue. There are numberless Washington parks. By States in the naming of counties and towns, Washington has been honored as follows:

Names of States.	Counties.	Towns.
New Hampshire	1	1
Maine	1	1
Connecticut	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1
New York	1	1
New Jersey	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	1
Delaware	1	1
Virginia	1	1
North Carolina	1	1
South Carolina	1	1
Georgia	1	1
Florida	1	1
Alabama	1	1
Louisiana	1	1
Tennessee	1	1
Kentucky	1	1
Missouri	1	1
Illinois	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1
Minnesota	1	1
Iowa	1	1
Missouri	1	1
Arkansas	1	1
Louisiana	1	1
Texas	1	1
Oklahoma	1	1
South Dakota	1	1
Montana	1	1
Idaho	1	1
Utah	1	1
Colorado	1	1
Nebraska	1	1
Wyoming	1	1
Oregon	1	1
Nevada	1	1
Arizona	1	1
California	1	1
Washington	1	1

Used by Washington.

As the nation which he founded grows in extent, in wealth, in population, in grandeur and in worldly importance the fame of Washington becomes and takes on more and more the glow of sublimity. It is only in looking back from the immense present upon the humble past that the greatness of Washington's work can be properly appreciated. The foundations that he laid still firmly support the mighty structure that has risen upon them, although it seems impossible that he could have foreseen the intensity of the results which were to follow his efforts. But that he did see grand possibilities for the poor little republic which after patient effort and in the face of heart-breaking discouragements he fathered, is clearly shown in his public utterances. Washington was not one of those who "built wiser than he knew." In his mind the glory and the future power of the United States were certain. It was no speculation, no nothing-to-be-done-at-once venture with him, and the prophetic vision that he seems to have had was no doubt responsible for the firmness of the base upon which our government rests.

It is fitting, therefore, that the nation should do him honor. It is well that schools should have special exercises on his birthday—that the children of the land should thus be impressed with the splendid character of the man and the fitness of doing him honor. It is well, too, that commerce should in a measure be suspended; that the public should see fit occasion for patriotic demonstrations, and it would be well if every citizen could devote at least a part of the day to a study of Washington's life and achievements. No one could do so without being better for it.—Chicago Daily News.

His Care for Relatives.

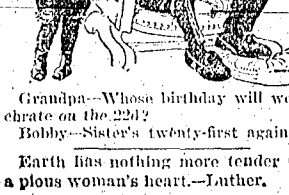
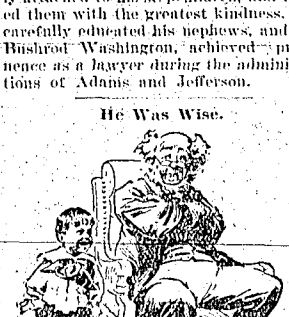
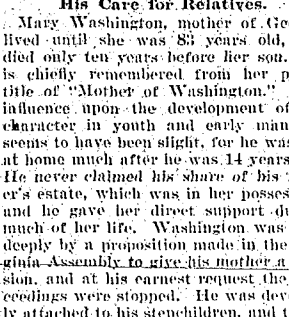
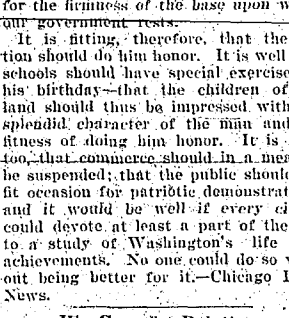
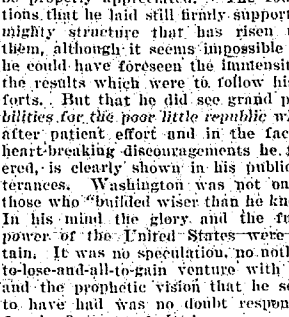
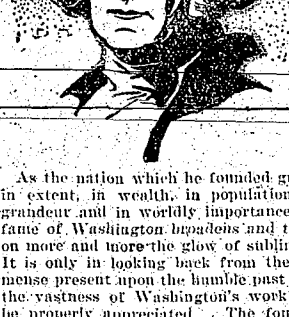
Many Washingtons, mother of George, lived until she was 83 years old, and died only ten years before her son. She is chiefly remembered from her proud title of "Mother of Washington." Her influence upon the development of his character in youth and early manhood seems to have been slight, for he was not at home much after he was 14 years old. He never claimed his share of his father's estate, which was in her possession, and he gave her direct support during much of her life. Washington was hurt deeply by a proposition made in the Virginia Assembly to give his mother a pension, and at his earnest request the proceedings were stopped. He was devotedly attached to his stepchildren, and treated them with the greatest kindness. He carefully educated his nephews, and one, Bushrod Washington, achieved prominence as a lawyer during the administrations of Adams and Jefferson.

Story of Washington.

With great trouble a small body of men were busy hoisting a heavy log to the top of a blockhouse that was being repaired, after an assault in one of the campaigns of the War of American Independence.

As the log swung to and fro the voice of a little man was heard encouraging the workers with a "Heave away! There she goes! Heave ho!"

GEORGE WASHINGTON.



PARLIAMENT IS OPEN.

EDWARD PRESIDES IN PERSON AT THE CEREMONY.

Monarch and Consort Ride in the State Coach—Spectacular Parade from the Palace to Westminster—House of Lords Is Thronged.

The first Parliament of the reign of King Edward VII. was opened in London, Thursday afternoon by the King in person. His majesty was accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Duke of York and Cornwall and the Duke of Connaught and many others of the royal family.

The last state ceremony of the kind took place in 1861, when Queen Victoria opened Parliament, accompanied by the prince consort, and since the death of the latter nothing equal to Thursday's pomp has been witnessed in London in connection with the opening of the legislature. Not since the wedding of the then Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra has the gorgeous state coach been seen in the streets of the capital. In this coach on Thursday the King and Queen and Princess Victoria rode from Buckingham Palace to the palace at Westminster. The route of the royal party, which lay through the Mall, the horse guards' parade, White Hall and Parliament street, was guarded by 5,000 soldiers. Thousands of Londoners packed St. James' park, bordered the route of the procession and filled windows, stands and roofs.



KING EDWARD VII.

The pageant was short, but spectacular. The procession specifically represented the short route in an accompaniment of roars and shouts and reached the royal entrance to the palace of Westminster beneath the Victoria tower at the appointed time.

Royal Standard Hoisted.

When the great gilded state coach came in sight of the tower in Westminster the royal standard was hoisted to the top. The cap of maintenance was borne before King Edward on the right hand of the sword of state. Lord Salisbury walked in the procession as Lord of the Privy Seal, as the office of prime minister is not yet, according to court etiquette, recognized.

King Edward's robes were of crimson silk velvet edged with rows of gold lace and powdered ermine. The robes of Queen Alexandra were of material similar to that of the robes of the King, but the design was somewhat different.

In the House of Lords wherever the eye rested its gaze there was the pomp of state. Peers and lords, correctly robed in their places. The galleries were filled with diplomats of all countries represented at St. James' and their wives and entourage. It was a scene of splendid color and tinsel, such as one can hope to see but once in a lifetime.

GUNBOAT TO VENEZUELA.

United States Orders the Scorpion to La Guaira.

A Washington correspondent says that the United States has been ordered to La Guaira, the order emphasizing the fear of the State Department and Navy Department that there will be serious trouble in Venezuela, notwithstanding all the protestations of the litigious asphalt companies that the issues will be met in an orderly manner. The presence of the Scorpion in Venezuela waters will call upon the United States as a nation to call upon in case of emergency, as the Lancaster is absent only temporarily at Santa Lucia and the Dixie is on the way from that place to La Guaira.

While the departments are not willing to explain the real reason of this assemblage of warships off Venezuela, it is obvious that they are to be used to prevent filibustering expeditions, such as have been reported, in the interest of the asphalt trust.

The Scorpion has been on surveying duty, which has not been finished, in and around the Orinoco river, and her sudden movement to Venezuela can be considered only with the help of official circles that a large American force is absolutely necessary off Venezuela.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willard, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday-school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Guilehard, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 365, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. J. F. Hux, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. O. T. M., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. H. Wisniewski, Post Com.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. F. Eickhoff, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 130, meets every third Tuesday in each month. R. D. Conners, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137, meets every Tuesday evening. Henry Therman N. G.

M. E. SPIRSON, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. H. C. Hall. H. Doughty, Captain.

P. D. BROOKS, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening. J. J. Corley, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 88, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. Mrs. F. NARRIN, W. M.

MISS ETTA COVINGTON, Sec.

COUNT GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 700, meets second and last Wednesday of each month. E. Sparks, G. R.

F. MARSON, R. S.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 690, L. O. T. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. George Dyer, Lady Com.

Mrs. J. L. JONES, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCACTION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. A. McCrackin, K. of R. S.

H. A. BASHAN, G. G.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 18, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MARILYN SMITH, President.

Mrs. C. T. Sorenson, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
Crawford County
Exchange Bank
N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,
PROPRIETORS.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Money to loan. Deposits of \$1.00 and upward received, subject to check on demand, and exchange sold.
Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to.
We guarantee every accommodation consistent with good banking.
HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.
S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.
Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 evenings.
Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.
GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.
Fine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.
GRAYLING, MICH.
Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of the Bank.
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Office in Conner Building, 2d floor
GRAYLING, MICH.
O. PALMER,
Attorney at Law and Notary.
Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Collections, conveying, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular Avenue, opposite the Court House.
GRAYLING, MICH.
Advertisement.
If you put a sign over your door, you are an advertiser. The sign is intended to advertise your business to the passerby.
An advertisement is a reliable paper in many thousand signs spread over many miles. You can't carry everybody to your sign, but the Newspaper can carry your sign in everybody.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

FIND BODY IN CREEK.

PRETENDED KIDNAPERS DEMAND \$1,000 FOR CORPSE.

Clever Scheme in Exposed and Balked by Natural Course of Events—Trade Advertisers as Reported by Bradstreet's Are Rather More Cheerful.

The dead body of William Stelp of Johns & Stelp, hardware merchants, who mysteriously disappeared on Jan. 31 last, was found in a creek on an outlying portion of Kansas City. Stelp had taken his life with a revolver, which he still clutched in his hand. About the same hour the body was found a relative of Mrs. Stelp handed Chief of Police Hayes a letter, received by the woman, in which the writer offered to return Stelp on the payment of \$1,000, which was to be left at a point designated. The letter demanded that the money be sent at 7 o'clock of the evening after the body was found, and closed: "If this money is not paid within this time your husband will suffer immediately." Stelp, who had served as a juror on a murder case, worried himself insane over the verdict rendered, and wandered away. The alleged "kidnappers" are believed to have taken advantage of his disappearance to play their game.

FARMERS' DAUGHTER KIDNAPED.

Minnie Hultz is Spirited Away by a Former Employee of Her Father. The 14-year-old daughter of James Hultz was kidnapped at Cedar Church, nine miles east of Marion, Ind. The girl went to the church in company with her sister, Ada, who is 18 years old. After the service Miss Ada was accompanied home by a gentleman friend and Minnie was left in company with some neighbors. Minnie was approached by John Marlow of Marion, and it is said she was placed in a buggy by him and they disappeared. The absence of Minnie was not discovered until the next morning. A search was commenced at once. James Hultz is a wealthy farmer worth \$100,000, and it is thought the kidnappers were taken for a ransom. Marlow came to their home in October and applied for a position and was given work on the farm. Because of his attentions to Minnie Marlow was discharged after working five days.

CHEERFUL BUSINESS REPORTS.

Retail Trade Encouraged by Winter Weather—Spring Demand Anticipated. Bradstreet's commercial report says: "Trade advisers are rather more cheerful. This applies as much to current retail business, which has been encouraged by winter weather, as it does to opening spring trade, which finds stimulation in the general confidence felt as to the outlook for the coming year. Prices show occasional strength for the week, considered, the one weak spot being raw cotton, which shows the rather unsatisfactory tone manifested by the cotton market and yarn markets. Foreign demand for our breadstuffs has been rather better, this is reflected in heavy exports, particularly of corn. Wheat, including four shipments for the week aggregate 4,814,878 bushels, against 4,097,812 last week. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 125,700,374, against 126,580,361 last season."

Fifty Men in a Burning Mine.

Forty miners were imprisoned for four hours in a burning mine at Lighthouse, Ohio. The fire was started by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline. For four hours the fifty men carried water in their tin buckets and threw it upon the flames. In the meantime a rescuing party had been organized in the village and fought the flames from the outside. None of the imprisoned miners was injured.

Four-State Bank Syndicate.

Preliminary steps have been taken for the organization of a large bank bankers' association. Over thirty bankers from Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois are interested in the plan, none of whom represented a bank of less than \$1,000,000 capital, the aggregate capital represented at the meeting being between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000.

Ohio Bank Robbers Sentenced.

John Day, Robert M. Hanes and James Fitzgerald, the Stainesville bank robbers, were sentenced by Judge Shillit to terms of five, three and two years respectively in the penitentiary. Day pleaded guilty.

Russian Tariff Is Increased.

The State Department has been informed officially that the Russian government had imposed the discriminating duty amounting to about 50 per cent additional on American manufactures of iron and steel.

Hurt in a Car at Pittsburgh.

Car No. 25 on the Hamilton avenue division of the Consolidated Traction Company in Pittsburgh jumped the track and toppled over the curb, wrecking the car and injuring twenty or more passengers, four seriously.

Held for Killing Spouse.

Mrs. Lulu Prince Kennedy, who shot her husband, Philip H. Kennedy, in Kansas City on Jan. 10, has been indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree.

Hero Saves Three.

Michael McQuaid, a young man from Bangor, Me., made a brave rescue of a woman and her two children from a tenement house fire in New York.

Acres With Talbot Shot.

Miss Edith Talbot of the Bowdoin Square Theatre stock company was shot and seriously wounded as she was leaving the stage entrance of the theatre in Boston, after the performance, by a man who made good his escape. There is no clue to his identity.

Three Killed, Three Hurt.

News has been received of an explosion of dynamite at Patterson Creek, Md. Two unknown Italians and a man named John Bender were blown to atoms. Three others were seriously injured.

Shot in Primary Riot.

More than 150 shots were fired, a sergeant of police and two negroes were wounded, and a ballot box was stolen during a riot about the Second District polling place at the Fourth Ward, at 14th and Linden streets, St. Louis, where a primary election was being conducted.

Sick Wife Drives Fugitive.

Jefferson Ambarger, formerly of Mount Sterling, Ky., who killed Carl Siler, a section boss on the Southern Ohio Traction Railroad in Huler's saloon at Amanda on Nov. 20, was captured on a charge of murder in the first degree. He came out of hiding to see his sick wife.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

NEW PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

Germany and Netherlands Planning to Lay Several Lines. Information to the effect that Germany and the Netherlands are planning to lay a new cable to connect with the Dutch East Indies and make them independent of the British cable syndicate has been transmitted to the State Department at Washington by Consul General Guehenot at Frankfurt, Germany. It is proposed to have the main line go to Shanghai, with branch cables from there north to Kiao Chow, east to Japan and America, and south to the Indian archipelago. The southern line will have its first station on the Bismarck and Caroline Islands, and from there will go west in a roundabout way through the Dutch dominions to the North Natuna Islands, without touching any of the British possessions. The North Natuna Islands will form the terminus of the line. The Netherlands share of the construction will consist of three cables: one from the Natuna Islands to Pontianak, Buiteng, Bantak and Palembang, in connection with the land line, which will traverse the country by way of Khandu, through the Sunda Straits to Batavia; from Palembang direct to Batavia, and from Batavia to Ambon. Here Germany will continue the cable to Geramo, New Guinea, to connect with the main line.

HITS NOTED PRIZE FIGHTER.

One-Legged Hack Driver Assaults Robert Fitzsimmons. C. A. Sweet, a hack driver with a wooden leg, punched the nose of Robert Fitzsimmons, the prize fighter and actor, as Fitzsimmons, who was coming from a performance at the Grand Opera House, was walking down the street. Sweet had driven him to the station and they quarreled there over the fare. Sweet demanded 50 cents. Fitzsimmons thought the charge exorbitant. "You peg-leg lout," he said, "do you think you can play me for a sucker?" Fitzsimmons, though 25 cents richer, was not so much pleased and they compromised on 35 cents. Sweet pocketed the money and climbed back to his hack. As he did so he characterized Fitzsimmons in terms that were not complimentary. Fitzsimmons made a grab for Sweet's leg. Sweet jumped, swung his leg and landed a blow on Fitzsimmons' head and lashed his horses into a run. Fitz jumped up and down in rage. His train whistled around the curve and the hack vanished down the street.

SHOOT HER FORMER HUSBAND.

Chicago Woman Tries to Kill Man from Whom She Was Divorced. Mrs. Ella Seely shot and wounded her former husband, W. A. Seely, chief buyer for Swift's Packing Company, at his residence in Kansas City. The wound is not serious, although the ball passed through Seely's arm. Mrs. Seely wore a beard and a cap and was otherwise disguised as a man when she was admitted to the Seely residence by Mr. Seely's present wife. Seely, with the assistance of his wife, succeeded in overpowering the woman. Mrs. Seely was arrested. Mr. Seely and Mrs. Ella Seely were divorced about ten years ago. Since then Mrs. Seely has spent much of the time in Chicago. She is about 55 years of age.

Shot in Gambling House.

Philip D. Killam, 35 years old, was shot and probably fatally wounded in a gambling house in Denver kept by James Marshall and "Hub" Heatley. Killam, a gambler, was shot by Heatley. Killam was shot in the chest and became unconscious. A force of special officers had been sent by the owner of the premises to oust Marshall and Heatley, who were in arrears for rent. Killam was an officer.

Collision on the Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania-Glen was instantly killed and Engineer Thompson and brakeman Smith were seriously injured in a Pennsylvania wreck on the Erie road, Ind. A double-header fast freight, collided with a light engine. Both engines were badly wrecked and eight cars were demolished.

Sentinel Reported Sold.

It is reported that the purchase of the Sentinel, the only English morning paper in Milwaukee, by Henry C. Payne, Chas. F. Pfister and Frank G. Bigelow is now an accomplished fact. The gentlemen are reported to have offered a price of \$100,000 for the franchise the Sentinel fought bitterly.

Holds Captor on a Red Stove.

At Georgetown, Ky., Newt Nelson, colored, was fatally shot by Policeman Vaughan while resisting arrest. Nelson escaped from jail. When found Police men Lushby and Vaughan tried to arrest him. The negro then rushed across a hot street and was holding a revolver there when Vaughan shot him three times.

King Edward Opens Parliament.

The first Parliament of the reign of King Edward VII. was opened by the King in person. His Majesty was accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Duke of York and Cornwall, the Duke of Connaught and many others of the royal family.

Aim of Assassins Is Will.

Unknown men shot at George C. Orchard, county clerk of Butler County, Mo. Mr. Orchard was sitting at his desk in the court house in Poplar Bluff when a bullet came crashing through the window beside which he was sitting and missing him only by a few inches.

Lockout at Scranton, Pa.

The strike of the 4,000 silk workers in Scranton, Pa., has resolved itself into a lockout. "The mill owners and managers declare they will not reopen their mills until the girls are willing to resume at the figures which were offered several days ago."

Machine Shop and Roundhouse Burned.

Fire destroyed the machine shop and roundhouse of the Boston and Maine Railroad situated at Mechanicville, N. Y. Seven locomotives were burned. The loss will amount to about \$125,000.

Famous War Veteran Dies.

George W. Brintall, a war veteran, who was known as the "drummer boy of Shiloh," died at Lancaster, Pa. He was 15 years old when he first enlisted and was killed twice afterward.

Robb Hums a Negro.

At Paris, Ky., George Carter, a negro, pulled an extreme prank of the kind which has become a habit of the criminal. He hummed a song at Mrs. W. B. Robb, at the hands of a mob.

Wife's Feet Forever Fright.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., Thomas R. Jones filed an application for a divorce from his wife Mary on the ground of cold feet.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 17c; potatoes, 30c to 43c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c.
Louisville—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.80; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.85; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.45; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.60; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.30; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 40c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; clover seed, prime, \$7.00 to \$7.20.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 3, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; barley, No. 2, 55c to 60c; pork, mess, \$13.50 to \$13.92.
Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.70; sheep, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.20; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$6.00.
New York—Cattle, \$2.25 to \$5.20; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.90; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 19c.

EXTORTION SCHEME IS BLOCKED.

Dean Earl's Letter Demanding Money for Release of Prisoner. At Nevada, Mo., Dean Earl completed a sentence the other day for vagrancy. Sheriff Harkreader searched him and found a letter ready to be mailed to B. F. McReynolds, a wealthy farmer, demanding that \$1,000 in cash be left at a railroad station in Nevada, Mo., at a specified night. The letter told the farmer if he failed to comply with the demand his life would be destroyed by dynamite and his family killed. Earl was taken before Prosecuting Attorney King. He admitted writing the letter, but there was no hint of the prisoner, and he was released. McReynolds was notified of the contents of the letter.

JOINT IN KANSAS SMASHED.

Lively Time in Winfield—Proprietor's Brother Badly Hurt. A crowd of men, women and boys smashed Henry Schmidt's joint at Winfield, Kan. The boys were mostly students from the Methodist College. The school was completely wrecked, all sorts of weapons being used. Charles Schmidt, a brother of the proprietor, was cut on the head with a hatchet and severely injured. It is said one of the women was seriously hurt by flying glass. The previous evening Ernest Hahn, a temperance agent, was attacked by a joint keeper and this started the agitation which culminated in this morning's incident.

MAY HAVE KIDNAPED A GIRL.

Daughter of Mrs. E. L. Smith of Reed's Landing, Minn., Missing. Mrs. E. L. Smith of Reed's Landing, Minn., has appealed to the police of the Northwest to locate her 13-year-old daughter. She says one Elmer Thompson and his wife took the girl on Jan. 28, and since then no trace of her has been discovered. The Thompsons shipped their household effects to Chippewa Falls, Wis., but no sign of them can be found there.

Revival Leads to Tragedy.

"Do" Petrie of Elkton, Ky., smashed the spout of his wife and the cook. The spout was broken and the cook was struck a blow that might kill. The woman in hell. Now Petrie is the only one of the three still living. The trouble started when the religious revival struck Elkton.

Passenger Train Is Wrecked.

The second section of Erie train No. 3 was wrecked half a mile from Wren, Ohio. An axle of the engine broke and the train derailed, several cars turning over on their sides. Charles Finney, fireman, jumped and was killed instantly. There were no serious injuries among the emigrants.

Many Are Lost in a Wreck.

It is now feared that the steamer wrecked near Beaufort, a small island south of the Azores peninsula, on the southeast coast of Newfoundland, in which disaster all on board were lost, is the British steamer Lucerne, Captain Reid, which sailed from Antrossan for St. John's, N. F., coal laden.

Miners in Fatal Fight.

In a bloody fight at Hollister, Ohio, Albert Stitzer shot and killed Mike Johnson and Joe Polinski. In the struggle Stitzer was seriously cut, but he will recover. It is under arrest. The trouble started about a woman. All are Hungarian miners.

Donnelly Was Not Rich.

At Hastings, Minn., Stanislaus J. Donnelly of St. Paul has been appointed administrator of the estate of his father, the late Ignatius Donnelly. The petition for letters of administration states the estimated value of the estate \$20,000; personal, \$5,000, and real, \$15,000.

Fire Causes Loss of \$1,500,000.

Fire destroyed the extensive plant of the National Glass Company at Rochester, Pa., entailing a loss estimated at \$1,500,000. The company's plant was the largest building works in the world, covering seven acres of ground and employing 1,500 people.

Find Headless Body of a Man.

At Columbus, Ohio, the headless body of a man was found in the rear of Chas. Henson's saloon. The body had been badly hacked by a knife. There is no clue to the identity of the murdered man.

Mozambique Is Near Drowning.

In trying to cross a flooded creek at Otay, Cal., Paul Morton, Vice President of the Santa Fe, his wife and Miss Howard of Chicago had a narrow escape from being swept down-stream and drowned.

LARGE PAPER MILLS BURNED.

Kimberley and Clark Plant in Wisconsin Is Destroyed. Fire practically destroyed the paper mill plant of the Kimberley & Clark Company, at Kimberley, near Appleton, Wis., entailing a loss estimated from \$700,000 to \$800,000. The fire broke out in the machine room and the adjoining buildings were soon ablaze. The finishing room, print mill, stock machine room and a number of other buildings are a total loss. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The alarm was quickly spread through the Fox River valley and the fire departments from Kaukauna, Neenah and Appleton were called. D. Coville, superintendent of the mill, was severely injured during the progress of the fire by falling off a high platform. He sustained several broken ribs and may be injured internally. The Kimberley mill is the largest paper mill in the Fox River valley and was built about ten years ago by the Kimberley & Clark Company. As stated by a member of the firm that the loss was fully covered by insurance and that the plant would be rebuilt for a certainty as soon as possible.

ALASKA TRAFFIC TO BE HEAVY.

Many Vessels Being Built—Protection Wanted for Inside Route. Travel to Copper River and the Klondike is now well started. Not less than two dozen sailing vessels will start for Nome and Bering Sea in April and May. The sawmills on the Yukon have resumed operation and every town between Bennett and Dawson is building boats and steamers. Not less than eighty vessels will be engaged in the Alaska trade, and during the coming summer, including those on the upper and lower Yukon, together with steamers sailing on regular routes from Puget Sound. The people of Southeastern Alaska have petitioned Senator Perkins of California to aid them in securing a lighthouse and other means of protection for the inside route between Tacoma and Skagway. The petition sets forth that 15,000 passengers, 200,000 tons of freight and \$20,000,000 in treasure are annually transported through this route.

DEATH SENTENCE IS GIVEN.

Indiana Murderer Is Doomed to Suffer the Death Penalty. Judge O. M. Welborn formally passed sentence on Joseph Keith, at Princeton, Ind., who was convicted by a jury Jan. 11 of the murder of Nora Keifer and sentenced to death. In passing sentence the court found that Keith, as charged in the indictment, was guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree. The court overruled a motion filed by the defense for a new trial. Before finally announcing that the jury's verdict would be upheld the court gave the prisoner a chance to speak for himself. Keith made a dramatic speech, declaring repeatedly he was absolutely innocent, and that the evidence against him was false and manufactured, and he broke down and cried. Later in the day when formal sentence was passed Keith showed no emotion.

Reveals a Life of Crime.

While Keith was in the progress at the Christian Church in Brazil, Ind., a stranger asked to be baptized, and after receiving religious consolation he told the pastor that during his life he killed three men, stole money, and helped rob several banks in Texas. The strange convert left the church immediately after having told his story.

Struck by a Locomotive.

An extra freight train on the Seewick branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad struck a surveyor occupied by Farmer Wiley Maxwell and his family. Mr. Maxwell and daughter Mary were so badly injured they may not recover. His wife and daughter Hannah were cut and bruised.

Two Killed in a Creamery.

Two men were killed and several others severely injured by the bursting of a milk separator in a creamery in the town of Lisbon, Wis. The machine burst when the place was full of farmers who had brought milk to the creamery.

Frank Robber Identified.

Johnson and O'Neal, held at Joplin, Mo., several days, suspected of complicity in the recent bank robbery at Joplin, were identified as the men who killed the marshal while robbing a bank at Bronaugh, Mo., several months ago, when \$16,000 was stolen.

Nebraska Jurist Drops Dead.

Samuel Maxwell, the eminent Nebraska jurist and ex-Congressman, who served for twenty years as chief justice on the Nebraska Supreme Court bench, died suddenly of heart failure at his home in Fremont.

Injured While Coasting.

At Lafayette, Ind., a serious coasting accident occurred, which many were injured. To avert a collision with a boulder, an attempt was made to turn a corner, and the rack ran into a tree. Three women and two men were painfully hurt.

Loss of Life at La Paz.

A dispatch from La Paz, Peru, says that the overflow of the river has caused the inundation of the city and the destruction of bridges. Many lives have been lost and the damage will aggregate \$1,000,000, Bolivian.

Cincinnati Prize Fight Postponed.

In Cincinnati Judge Hollister granted a permanent injunction against the Jeffries-Rubin prize fight. The promoters postponed the event until after they can carry the case to the Circuit and Supreme Courts.

Porch Climbers Are Fooled.

Three porch climbers stole a 300-pound safe from the second story of a building in the Chamberlayne Hotel in Chicago, thinking it contained valuable jewelry. The receptacle was empty.

Boats Driven Out.

President Steyn ordered Cape Colony and occupied Phillipstown. The British attacked them and drove them out of the town with loss.

Exact Big Pack of Salmon.

All emigrants agree that this year there will be an increased pack of salmon on Puget sound and also on the Columbia and Fraser rivers.

Text-Books Will Be Free.

The Cleveland school council has decided to supply free text books for the first eight grades, commencing with the next school year.

WEYLER RULES SPAIN

RIOTS LEAD TO PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

Wedding of the Princess to a Partisan of Don Carlos Accomplished—While Troops Fill Capital and Disorders Continue on All Sides.

The brilliant wedding ceremonies at Madrid, when Princess Maria of the Asturias was married to Prince Charles of Bourbon, were attended by Charles of Spain by manifestations which fairly threatened revolution. It was expected that the union of the princess to one of the pretended Carlists would call forth a protest, but such scenes as were witnessed Thursday, not only in Madrid, but in Barcelona, Granada, Valencia and Malaga, indicate that the populace has reached the point of desperation which leads to overreaction. A royal wedding is one of the occasions when, if ever, a loyal people are disposed to enter into the festive spirit with enthusiasm. The sullen crowds in Madrid were so obvious by threatening that detachments of cavalry patrolled the streets during the time of the ceremony. The gravity of the situation is disclosed in the fact that it was deemed advisable to proclaim a state of siege, the city thus being placed under martial law.

Because the local authorities were unable to maintain order affairs were placed in the hands of Gen. Weyler, and the capital general, who came from Cuba by American steamer, appears to be now in supreme command. Gen. Weyler issued a stringent proclamation. There was bitter opposition in the cabinet to the radical measures taken, and the outcome of the situation, a correspondent says, is awaited anxiously.

THE QUEEN RECALLED.

If the Queen Recalled and her minister advisers have any means at hand for controlling the outburst of public feeling there is nothing to show it. The situation in some respects resembles that in Brazil when the war of republicanism swept Dom Pedro off the throne. The Queen herself is not loved; her son, the young king, is looked upon as a weakling, destined to an early death, and the union of the Queen's eldest daughter to a Carlist and a reactionary now puts a ban upon the next heir to the throne. There is reason to believe that a large element of the Spanish public would rather see the throne occupied by a weakling than by a Carlist or a reactionary.

MAURICE THOMPSON DEAD.

The Indiana Author Passes Away at Crawfordsville. Maurice Thompson, the author, died at Crawfordsville, Ind., Friday morning, after an illness of many weeks.

Maurice Thompson came of a Virginia family and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born at Fairfield, Ind., Sept. 9, 1844. His parents removed to Kentucky when he was a child, and thence to northern Georgia, where they lived until 1868. Young Thompson's mother was a woman of strong character and excellent education, his father a wandering Baptist minister, who rode round the country on horseback and spent little time at home. The son was educated for a civil engineer, but developed more taste for languages and literature than for the calling set before him. He learned Greek, Latin and French, and was a student of history, which he appeared in Southern papers. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil War.

METHOD OF HOMESTEADING.

How Lands Can Be Obtained in Kiowa-Comanche Reservation. A Comanche, I. T. correspondent says that inquiries are coming from all over the country concerning the method of homesteading lands in the Kiowa-Comanche reservation. The applicant must first select the quarter section on which he intends to file and be satisfied of its true location and description. He should then go to the proper land office and make application, stating his name, residence and postoffice address, and giving a general description of the land.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

About the only substantial thing Kruger has received since he went to Europe is a case of bronchitis.

Russia has in her provinces several rich gold mines. Her resources in the precious metal are very large.

NOT COUNTING THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

There are forty-four towns and cities bearing the name of Washington.

Vermont has 129 towns without a free library, and many more without a public library.

An election will be held in New Hampshire next June to choose a State senator, and the electors will be school children of the State.

In Southern France, where beer costs 20c and milk 15c a quart, new wine has been lately on sale in unlimited quantities at 2c a quart.

Perhaps to river has a greater variety of fish than the Nile. An expedition set out by the British Museum brought back 9,000 specimens.

About 12,000,000 persons share in the \$175,000,000 dividends just distributed in New York, and half of the number are depositors in savings banks.

CUBANS THREATEN.

ISLAND SEEMS RIPE FOR ANOTHER WAR.

Native Demand Withdrawal of Troops and Refuse Guarantees—Relief in Washington that a Crisis in Our Relations Cannot Long Be Deferred.

The most serious question now before Congress and the President, although the people at large seem to have little appreciation of its real gravity, is rapidly coming to a head, says a Washington correspondent. It would be impossible to exaggerate the serious concern with which the cabinet at recent meetings has discussed the Cuban situation, both as to the relations of the Cubans toward each other and of the future relations between the United States and Cuba. There has been such an outburst of feeling and indignation that the most of the Washington correspondents have refrained from using exact words in referring to the outlook, hence the masses of the people have not appreciated how critical it really is. One word describes both the fear and the anticipation of official Washington concerning the situation: War. Those who have given serious attention to the subject will regard it as almost a miracle if open ruptures between the two peoples concerned and a resort to arms by misguided Cubans is avoided.

A year ago the Cubans were apparently grateful to Americans for what they had been and were being done for them. Today they say that they had about attained their independence before the United States stepped in, and their charges that the United States was an interloper with sinister purposes are accompanied by a threat of an appeal to arms. The Cubans have shown themselves wholly unamenable to the wholesome influences of the United States, and in the preparation of a constitution they have adopted a high-handed and insulting attitude toward the United States. So far as the proposed constitution, apparently with intent, completely ignores this country, makes no provision for a naval base for us, gives us no specific rights over Cuba's policies, which we will assuredly demand, and reserves the right to expel any foreigner at the pleasure of the Cubans, this last provision is doubtless aimed at any Americans who may become troublesome to the Cuban authorities.

CUBANS TALKING WAR.

To show that the air of Cuba is full of serious talk of war against the United States it is only necessary to quote the following extracts from an editorial from one of the conservative journals of the island, El Vigilante:

"It must not be forgotten," says El Vigilante, "that the first cry of armed rebellion, the first shot that echoes through our fields, will be the signature—written by Cubans—of the

FARM AND GARDEN

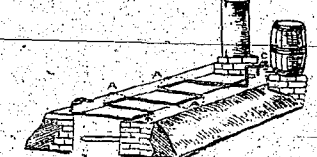
Barn Conveniences

There should be in every stable a closet large enough to allow the hanging up of all harnesses, whether for carriage or work teams, and so arranged that when the doors are shut the closet will be nearly air-tight. The cost of such a closet will be more than repaid by the saving of leather from the fumes of ammonia. If there is a cellar for manure under the building, and from the dampness caused by the breath of animals or in other ways. Another and smaller closet, or box with shelves, near the animals for two—one for the horses and one for the cattle—in which to keep currycombs, brushes, cattle cards, sponges, hammer and nails, often needed, and little bottles or packages of simple remedies that may be needed for a sick animal, to save calling a veterinarian, or to save the animal until he can be brought there. We usually had tincture of aconite, saltpetre, powdered charcoal and a bottle of camellia oil on hand always. Then a rack in the stables to hold forks, shovels, hoes and brooms for cleaning them out and another in some other place for forks, rakes and brooms, as well as other things used in feeding. When there is but one place for each article, and that is always in its place, no time is lost in hunting for it, and there is less breakage from their being thrown down, stepped on or run over. The field tools should have a room or place separate from those that are used at the barn nearly every day.—American Cultivator.

A Sap Boiler

The device for boiling maple sugar consists of coils of one-inch pipe, bent or cut and connected with L's to set top of the arch under the sap pan, as shown. Dotted lines A-A show where it may be bent. B-unions to connect with feeder. C throttle to regulate feed. D delivery pipe can be turned down, as shown by dotted lines, to allow the pan to be drawn off.

I find this device a great saving of



DEVICE FOR SAP BOILING.

Fuel, as a correspondent in Rural New Yorker. The sap running the whole length of the pipes out boiling hot, frizzling and sputtering like a scolding woman, but do not be alarmed at the noise it makes, for it will do no harm if you keep sufficient sap running in so it will not all evaporate in the pipe and consequently burn.

Tenant Farming

Why should not the American system of tenant farming be abolished? asks a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer. It is already a fruitful source of wrong and a menace to free institutions, degrading the goddess of justice and supplanting her with the goddess of greed, keeping in a state of servitude our disinherited fellow-farmers, many of whom were robbed of their birthright before they were born, when their rightful heritage was given to the railroad magnates, who in turn have robbed and now continue to rob their beneficiaries, the people, by exorbitant rates. We, the surplus landowners, both rural and urban, hold in our grasp the destiny of this republic for well of woe. Then why not heal the mortal disease that is gnawing at her vitals? My twenty-five years under monarchy convinces me that the landlord and the renter system is the blight and deathknell of republicanism and the bulwark of monarchies. The Kansas landlord paid only \$125 an acre forty years ago for the land that now brings him an annual rental of from \$2 to \$5 and upward. The system breeds an impoverished soil, impoverished peasantry and poorhouse and penitentiary candidates.

Cotton Crop Ten Million Bales

The statistician of the department of agriculture reports 10,000,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States for 1900-1. The estimated yield in pounds of lint cotton per acre is as follows:

Alabama	1,180	Louisiana	234
Arkansas	1,100	Mississippi	280
California	1,100	North Carolina	225
Florida	1,100	South Carolina	225
Georgia	1,100	Tennessee	225
Illinois	1,100	Virginia	225
Indiana	1,100	West Virginia	225
Iowa	1,100	Wisconsin	225
Kansas	1,100	Wyoming	225
Michigan	1,100	Idaho	225
Minnesota	1,100	Montana	225
Missouri	1,100	Nebraska	225
Nebraska	1,100	Oklahoma	225
Nevada	1,100	Oregon	225
New York	1,100	Utah	225
Ohio	1,100	Washington	225
Oklahoma	1,100	Idaho	225
Oregon	1,100	Montana	225
Utah	1,100	Wyoming	225
Washington	1,100	Idaho	225
Idaho	1,100	Montana	225
Montana	1,100	Wyoming	225
Wyoming	1,100	Idaho	225

The acreage after eliminating all land from which no crop will be gathered is estimated at 25,044,734.

Alfalfa and Cream

The cream from cows that have been fed on alfalfa will average about 10 per cent of the milk. A sample of every contribution is taken in a little glass jar by Western creameries, hermetically sealed and marked with the date and the farmer's number and put away on a shelf until the attendant has time to analyze it and record the value of the contribution it represents. The farmer is paid from 2 to 4 cents a quart, according to the richness of the milk and the local demand.

Old Apple Trees Need Food

When you clean up the house where the guano out among the small fruit and young trees. There is no better fertilizer under the sun. If you have any left over when it into the orchard. The old apple trees are as greedy for food, and more so than young trees. It is not the biggest kind to expect trees to go on and on bearing heavy loads of good fruit and starve them. They need food just as much as you do.

Profits in Small Things

That farmer is fully up to his privates when he and the nation can make enough from the poultry, the small fruits, the truck patch and the orchard to defray expenses of the table, clothing and other necessities and

taxes of a personal nature.

If he does this the staples, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs which may be sold, can be used in buying a son and daughter a few acres, etc., to commence life with, or perchance to build a barn or mansion. Such farming is profitable, and within the capabilities of the majority of farmers.

Kicking Horses

Many years ago we were run away with by an old horse, because some older person would not trust us to harness him to the sleigh, and hitched him so close that he hit his heels. Some horses would have kicked the sleigh 10 pieces, but we were able to guide him for two or three miles without any greater damage than bruising the horse's legs a little. Since then we have seen a colt that would allow the whiffletree to hit his heels without any protest excepting to come down to a walk and step carefully, while another horse we owned would stop so short as to almost throw us over the disbar whenever a strap gave way. It was all a matter of early training, and while every one should see before starting out that the harness is in good condition, those who raise the colts can easily train them so they will neither run away nor kick in case of an accident. Perhaps some colts inherit the kicking instinct, but more get it by bad management, while care should break the others of it.—American Cultivator.

Whole Corn in the Stew

It is claimed that when the ensilage corn is cut enough to yield from 70 to 90 bushels of ears to the acre that it is as much corn as needs to be fed with it, and the grain ration should be bran, middlings or oats. When it is less than this, cornmeal should be added. But something depends upon the dry fodder used with it. With corn stover or timothy hay use more of the gluten or middlings than when clover hay is used. With clover hay to furnish protein, more corn may be used to supply the carbonaceous or heating food, while timothy and corn stover lack the protein that is found in the middlings, bran or gluten meal. If the bran is cold or the cattle are much out of doors, more corn is required to keep up the heat in the system and prevent it consuming its own fat or the butter fat.—Exchange.

Hay and Stock Scales

A correspondent tells of a farmer who decided to put in stock scales. While waiting for them he had an offer for a lot of cattle at a certain price for the lot, or at so much per pound. He asked for time to decide, and when the scales came he hustled them into place and weighed the cattle, with the result that they brought \$12 more when weighed than they would have brought at the lump price offered by the buyer. All large farmers should have such scales, not only in buying and selling, but they need them when fattening stock, that they may see whether the gain each week is paying for the feed.

Books on the Farmstead

Lots of books should be about the farmstead, so that the boys and girls will grow up to be intelligent and accomplished women. If they early acquire a taste for good reading it will save them from much foolishness and the parents often from anxiety. Books are cheap, and there can be no legal excuse for a farm home not being the home of useful intelligence.

Feeding Value of Roots

An exchange says: "In estimating the feeding value of such crops as beets, turnips, etc., the value of 100 pounds of beets is placed at 19 cents, rutabagas at 15 cents and the ordinary turnips at 11 cents. This makes these foods cheap compared with some kinds, and they are also beneficial outside of their actual food value."

Dairy Cows in Winter

Keep the cows in good, warm stables, give plenty of feed rich in protein, such as alfalfa, clover, soy beans, bran and the like, and when the weather is fine turn the cows out in the yard for exercise.

SIMPLE WAYS OF ITALIANS.

They Enjoy Life Though Their Homes Are Without Comforts

Having been shown our bedrooms in Torino and brushed off the dust of our travel, we all met at the family table, where the venerable grandfather, who, though above 80 years of age, always rose at 3 a. m. to go out strolling and a baby of 4 years in his high chair formed the head and foot of the company. Poultry, as may be imagined, is the most frequent dish on the tables of the proprietors in these mountain villages. Beef and veal can only be had on market days in the larger towns—themselves mere villages.

This day our meal commenced with the antipasto, plates full of fine-cut ham, olives and salted fish, followed by cheese, green salads; each course accompanied by special wines manufactured by our host; the whole ending with splendid fruit fresh from the trees—great apples, pears as large as a baby's head, white, purple and red grapes, fresh figs and nuts.

In late autumn an important addition to the daily fare is the fine mushrooms found in the old chestnut forests; the "Ovoli," like a closed fist in shape and bright yellow in color, with a thick stalk; the "Gallinelli," so called from their likeness to a cock's comb; reddish yellow, and a large flat kind of the common mushroom shape. They are stewed with cheese or fried in olive oil, when they are as delicate as veal cutlets. As long as they last they are the main food of the peasants, who gather them in the woods at will, paying nothing.

Miner is taken at midday and late in the evening supper.

Chi va a letto senza cena

Tutta la notte si dimena,

says the Italian proverb, which may be rendered:

He who goes supperless to bed

Finds no smooth place to rest his head,

and there is a great deal of truth in the saying. We spent that first afternoon in wandering among the vineyards on the slopes of the hills. The vines were cut low and laden thick with grapes used for wine, but there were also abundance of dessert grapes of the most varied and luscious kinds.

Any man who makes an appointment with his wife has a wait on his mind.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Freshman Refuses to Be Hazed—Part of Hillsdale County Worked by Sharecroppers—Crazy Boy Tied to a Tree—Man Braves Bull's Temper.

W. L. Lamoreaux, a freshman at the agricultural college at Lansing, withstood a rush of sophomores who were bent on "hazing" him by showing a revolver in the faces of the upper-class men and threatening to shoot them if they crossed the threshold. Lamoreaux is president of the freshman class, and class spirit has been running high. There have been a number of races, and Freshman Johnson, who was taken from his room and chained alive in the snow by the sophomores, sustained a badly dislocated shoulder. When the sophomores visited Lamoreaux's room and ordered his room mate, a new freshman, to "dance or cut soap" the freshman president had his revolver and drove the sophomores away. He was afterward dismissed of the weapon, but without a hard sentence, in which a number of seniors participated. Lamoreaux claims that he did not intend to shoot; but he was in great anger and was not a man to be trifled with.

Many Merchants Were Caught.

Last summer a man representing himself as an agent for a collector's agency visited North Adams, Jonesville and Litchfield, and solicited accounts from merchants and business men. He collected a number of accounts, quite a lot of business, each person who gave him work signing a contract they supposed to be in accordance with the verbal agreement. Recently another man appeared in each of those places and presented each one who had signed contracts with a note for \$30.00 and demanded payment. If they refused to pay they were served with a summons issued by a justice in the township of Wright, as far away as it is possible to get in the country. Most of the victims paid, and some prepared to contest the matter. In any event the smooth talkers are several hundred dollars ahead and the accounts placed in their hands are still uncollected.

Pitiful Case of Destitution.

The people living in the vicinity of Buell Township report terrible state of destitution in the family of Miles Corney. It is alleged that the family have been living on bran and have nothing else to eat. A girl 13 years old is feeble-minded and a boy of 12 is crazy and is said to have been kept tied to a tree like a calf for over a year. The attention of County Agent Moses Burns, of the Board of Corrections and Charities, was called to the matter and he removed the destitute children to the county poor house near Crosswell, where they will be taken care of for the present.

Provoked Fight with a Bull.

Paul Brunette, a woodsman, is likely to die, as the result of an encounter he provoked with a ferocious bullhog in the saloon of Erickson & Anderson at Neethan. Brunette had been warned to look out for the animal, but to show his contempt for danger he laid down on the floor beside the hog. The latter made a lunge and his teeth closed over Brunette's neck and part of his face was torn away. It is thought he cannot recover.

Fate Cracked at Jackson.

The Michigan Harness Co., retailers, reported to the Jackson police that their safe had been cleaned out; the loss amounting to \$110 in currency and silver. Inasmuch as the safe had been regularly unlocked and access to the building gained in a peculiar way, it is thought the burglary was committed by some one well acquainted with the premises.

Within Our Borders.

A thirty-pound badger was recently killed near Eau Claire.

Robert Hoffman will be postmaster of the new postoffice to be established at Met.

W. L. McAllister will be carrier for a new free delivery route running out of Flint.

A sawmill giving employment to about forty men is one of the probabilities at Richpion.

St. Louis and the county throughout is being flooded with large dollars and

The question of bonding for electric lights will be voted on at Carsonville next month.

S. G. Topping has been appointed postmaster at Plainfield, vice Morris Topping, deceased.

A company is now in process of formation at Muskegon for the manufacture of gasoline launches.

The ladies of Durand have adopted progressive pathwork, which is more profitable for some one than progressive peddling.

Memoriums will have a big sale with a quantity of twenty-five tons of pulp today. It will sell for \$200 and the contract has already been let.

Horses are being purchased in large numbers throughout the thumb by dealers, who are supposed to be buying for the British army in South Africa.

Petitions have been circulated in Alcona County asking the Legislature to make a primary election law for that county similar to the one proposed for Wayne County.

Van Buren will be quite a county for canning factories after a while. There are already five such institutions within its borders, and three more are to be erected in time for the coming summer's campaign.

The members of the freshman class of Albion College who were suspended by President Ashley have been reinstated, although President Ashley made the announcement that some students would be deprived of social privileges for some time to come.

Immediately after Rev. A. Clark had finished conducting the funeral services of Mrs. Frank Vanetta and the proceeds of the collection for the benefit of the mission were leaving the M. E. Church in Holland, the whole building burst into flames. It was burned to the ground. Large sums of money to rebuild the church were pledged on the spot.

While Governor Bliss was in the act of signing the pardon of John Becker of Quincy the prisoner died at the State prison in Jackson, where he was confined.

Vina Mills, the 14-year-old daughter of Geo. A. Mills, of Benton Harbor, who is alleged to have been kidnapped, was located in Chicago with her mother and was brought back by Sheriff Collins.

C. E. De Puy of Stockbridge, whose store was robbed of goods and cash to the amount of \$800, was insured against loss by a burglary insurance company and has got his money. A reward of \$300 is offered for the arrest of the thieves.

The business men of Maple Rapids are forming an improvement association.

A. B. Hilton will be carrier of a new free delivery route to be established at Brighton.

The postoffice at Palesburg has been re-established with Jennie Holden as postmistress.

Mink are said to be very plentiful in Cass County this winter, and trappers are making considerable money.

Port Austin offers a splendid location for a beet-sugar factory, plenty of pure water, good sewerage and a splendid site.

Stanton will have a cheese factory in operation during the coming summer, at a recent meeting of the farmers of that section over one hundred cows were pledged.

Saline's streets are to be lighted, at last. The village council has made a contract by which an acetylene lighting plant will be installed as soon as weather will permit in the spring.

At a meeting of Inlay City's Common Council it was decided to submit the subject of municipal ownership of the electric plant to the voters of the village at the coming spring election.

The Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw road has decided to build an extension to their line from Kalamazoo to Pavilion to connect with the Grand Trunk. Work will be commenced at an early date.

The Vicksburg Canning Co. has filed its articles of incorporation. The company's capital stock is \$8,150, held by eighty persons, and its factory is already built and ready for operation as soon as the crops mature.

A large dwelling house and all of its contents belonging to Jerome Monroe, of Cooper township, burned. Loss \$1,500. Mr. Monroe, who lives alone, was sleeping in the upper story and had a narrow escape from death.

A case of smallpox in the family of Amos Wiswell, living in Perry township, was reported to the State Board of Health. When Dr. Rohrig, health officer, made an investigation he found it to be chickenpox in a mild form.

A vein of soft coal was struck at a depth of sixty-five feet while drilling for water on the farm of James Chesney in Dwight township. The vein is thick enough to warrant working, and a shaft will probably be sunk in the near future.

Cass County is quite a county for sheep. Last year there were 800 farmers in the county who kept sheep, their total holdings being 25,074 sheep. This is an average of thirteen for each family, against twenty-four in Berrien, twenty-nine in Van Buren and twenty-nine in St. Joseph County.

At the annual meeting of the Inlay City Agricultural Society, nearly all the stockholders being present, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Geo. W. Jones; vice-president, James M. Sheppard; secretary, Frank Rathbun; treasurer, Robert L. Campbell; trustees, Hon. Nelson Haskins, Dr. John P. Eggleston, John Brewer. The dates for this year's fair are Oct. 2, 3 and 4.

The village of Crosswell is without doubt the "biggest little town in Michigan." Uncle Sam's man gives the village a population of 608, but nevertheless it has a good electric light plant, an excellent water works system, well organized fire department, a well equipped school and a well graded high school. Two newspapers also make a go of it, and all this in an area of half a mile square.

Carl Saville of Deek is apparently a big game hunter. While he was driving a hog with a rifle, he shot a deer, one of his father's team horses ran away. The boy was unable to check him, and he drove to the edge of the woods, although he had lost his hat and mittens, and continued to hold on until the horses were stopped after running five miles. When Carl was taken from the rig it was found that his hands had been frozen stiff around the reins.

The Mohawk Mining Company is contemplating the erection of a massive smelter at Buffalo to treat the new mineral deposits, which is a compound of copper and silver and nickel carrying small percentages of antimony and cobalt minerals, found only in this mine, and is at present the source of much of the nickel produced in the United States. Mohawk is worth \$150 to \$200 per ton and is at present smelted at Swansea, Wales, because no American smelter is adapted to handling argentiferous ores.

John Jack, a farmer, who was arrested on the charge of robbing a mail train to poison his wife by putting strychnine in her medicine and who was under bonds for his appearance for hearing, committed suicide by shooting himself at the home of his brother-in-law, southeast of White Pigeon. Since the charge was made against him it has been alleged that he had been drinking and that another woman was responsible for the trouble between them. Sheek left no explanation for his act.

A serious row among several soldiers of Port Wayne, near Detroit, took place after a drinking bout. After receiving their pay some of the men are said to have indulged freely in intoxicants. Later, while in quarters, Private Jensen charged with one of his comrades, who slashed him under the right arm with a razor. Jones knocked his assailant down with a bayonet. He then went to an outside surgeon and had four stitches taken in his wound; while his assailant was attended by the post surgeon.

James W. Thompson, a young boy who came to St. Joseph several weeks ago from Chicago, is in a boarding house, taking many valuables belonging to fellow boarders. His story, which has been verified by the police, is singular. He is the only son of James W. Thompson, a millionaire stock broker on Wall street, and his home is in Brooklyn. Several months ago he ran away from home, having fallen in love with a girl named Mary, who went West, and since then he has roamed considerable territory in the country, leading a nomadic life.

Some elegant logs are being hauled through Crosswell these days to the saw mill in the village—a sight that makes the old settler relate interesting tales of earlier days.

A South Shore train was howling along near Mass City the other day, when eight deer appeared on the track in front of the locomotive. The engineer tried to stop the train, but they wouldn't go, and he finally had to stop the train to avoid running them down and killing them, and perhaps getting a game warden after him for killing deer out of season.

Flint can boast of having the oldest justice of the peace in the State, Justice Van Vleet, who holds that position, is about to celebrate his 82d birthday.

A few minutes after the hour set for the presentation of Ann Adams, L. A. Kimard, the postmaster, closely muffled and guarded by stalwart constables, was taken up a private staircase to the banquet hall and the festivities began. It seems that Postmaster Kimard, instead of being kidnapped, lost his head as a result of the threats of the upper classmen and young rascals, not even a person of his position being able to resist the personal friends knowing his whereabouts.

STATE CAPITAL LANSING MI

The State Board of Health has prepared a bill relative to the examination of milk taken from cows, dairies, dairymen and provides that the local boards of health throughout the State must issue a certificate for each and every cow used for dairy purposes.

In order to carry this plan out the general charge of the work is placed with the State five stock-sanitary commission, with power to appoint agents whose duty it will be to apply the tuberculosis test once a year unless it is shown to their satisfaction that there is no necessity for so doing. If the bill passes the commission will appoint veterinary surgeons in the various cities to do the work, though the bill makes no provision for their remuneration. It is an immense task, as no milk will be allowed to be sold which does not come from a licensed cow, but the members of the State Board of Health believe that the proper nourishment of infants demands that steps be taken to insure a pure supply of milk throughout the State.

The cost of the present game warden system in Michigan is opening the eyes of some of the auditing officers of the State, and the matter is likely to be considered by the Legislature. In response to a request from members of the Legislature a State officer has prepared a statement showing the expenses of Warden Brewster and his assistants during the year 1900. It is shown that the total cost of the department was \$17,000.48, divided as follows: Warden's salary and per diem of deputies, \$7,301; expenses of warden and deputies, \$2,048.48. Aside from the expenses of Warden Moore and his chief deputy, the State has paid deputy wardens \$7,774.34. W. W. Brewster drew \$1,149.61 in expenses and \$1,068 per diem, a total of \$2,217.61. Another deputy drew \$1,023 per diem and \$1,201.39 for expenses, making a total of \$2,224.39. Game Warden Moore's salary and expenses has drawn \$5,024.54, and Chief Deputy Brewster, including his salary of \$1,500, has drawn \$3,013.69. The amount collected in fees was not given.

The commission appointed by Gov. Bliss to arrange for a Michigan exhibit at the Buffalo exposition met here and effected an organization. Gerritt J. Dieken was elected president; W. H. Wallace, vice-president; George H. Barlow, treasurer; Hal H. Smith, secretary. The latter's salary was fixed at \$100 per diem, a total of \$2,400 for the year. Bliss met with the commission. It was decided that after the commissioners had looked over the ground at Buffalo and consulted with the exposition managers, Michigan architects will be invited to submit plans for the proposed State building, which is to cost about \$10,000. The work of the commission was subdivided among the members as follows: Barlow, manufacturers and beet sugar; Cole, horticulture, agriculture and dairy industries; Dee, mines and minerals; Wallace, railroads, fisheries, salt, coal and cement; Dieken, educational, historical, literary arts. It is proposed to make the best sugar exhibit in the history of the exposition, and the commission will also receive considerable attention.

Insurance Commissioner Barry has given out the following figures from the reports of the stock fire and marine insurance companies and the mutual companies of other States doing business in Michigan during the year just closed: Aggregate deposited capital, \$90,572,875; assets, \$20,158,442; liabilities, \$14,000,000; surplus, \$76,572,875; \$68,050,835.08; taxes paid in the State, \$145,018.68; Michigan risks written, \$426,250,213; Michigan premiums received, \$5,227,088; losses incurred in Michigan, \$3,038,061. Included in the above are the following figures for Michigan companies: Paid in capital, \$1,100,000; assets, \$212,524.34; liabilities, \$814,074.11; divisible surplus, \$97,569.28; Michigan risks written, \$33,773,352; Michigan premiums received, \$335,352; paid in Michigan, \$158,114. The following shows the increase in Michigan business of all companies: Taxes, \$15,230.37; risks written, \$39,276,088; premiums received, \$592,891; losses incurred, \$172,733.

The Attorney General's office is flooded with letters from the victims of the various tontine and diamond contract companies, and some of them appeal very strongly to sympathy. Working girls are found to constitute a numerous class of victims, and many of them Attorney General to help them get their money back. Of course the department is not able to do that, as in most cases the companies have very little assets.

Short State Items.

There is a good prospect for the location of a large animal factory at Shelby. Fenton will have a better factory. The contractors have been let for the construction of the plant, and work will begin immediately.

Dr. Cyrus J. Dove of Muskegon has received a draft for \$25,000, the money having been left to him by Cyrus Fry of Liverpool, England.

After a week's trial for the midnight burglary at Graham's farm house, Adam Markle, of Ionia, was today found guilty by a jury in the Circuit Court.

C. P. Murphy, of Ann Arbor, a student at a Highland Falls, N. Y., school, preparing for West Point, dropped dead from heart disease while snowballing.

Muskegon has another new industry, the National Card Index Co., which will start its plant in a week or two. About twenty hands will be employed at first.

The population of South Haven increased 108 per cent from 1890 to 1900, and the residents are confident that if the county seat is removed thence from Paw Paw the rate will be doubled in the next decade.

Mrs. John L. Murray, wife of a Muskegon lumberman, was killed in a collision between a Grand Rapids and Indiana passenger train and a switch engine near Grand Rapids. No other passenger was seriously hurt.

At present, and for some time past, the manufacture of paper has been the principal industry of Alpena, but before many months it is possible that there will be another leader, Portland cement. This new cement works plant there is nearly ready for operation, and it is a big one.

Joseph F. Reinder, of Escanaba, has been notified that he is the heir to \$180,000 from a relative in Spain. In receiving this he also is to be the guardian of a young girl who also has a sum of money from her own. Fr. Pedro, of Spain, and his charge, will arrive in Escanaba in a short time.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

The Senate on Tuesday defeated a bill permitting the Boyne City and Southwestern Railway to charge a fare of 5 cents a mile. The bill precipitated the first discussion of the session regarding the taxation of railroads. The road runs through a sparsely settled district, and the company contended that it would be taxed on par times as much on the road as on the main line. It is under the specific tax system now in force. Unless it could increase its rate of fare, it was contended, the proposed taxation would drive it out of business, and the citizens petitioned for the privilege of paying the higher rate of fare. Senator Goodell introduced a bill to place the electric railroads of the State under the police power vested in the railroad commissioner, there being now no State supervision of such lines.

In the Senate on Wednesday Senator Goodell had a resolution adopted that the Senate committee on gaming interests look into the reports that the expenditures of the State game warden and his chief assistant for the past year had been excessive. Nowadays insurance companies, railroad companies and almost every character of corporation have clauses in their contracts that if action-at-law is not begun against them within a certain time that no action can be begun at all. In cases of some insurance companies this clause limits the time for legal action to three months. Senator Helme declares that great injury is worked to the people by such contract clauses, and he has introduced a bill in the Senate prohibiting the bar of right of legal action by contract, and leaving the regular statute of limitations for the State-at-large to govern it. Representative Colby has come forward with a bill, providing that elections for the municipality of Detroit shall always be held in the "even" year, so that municipal elections will always come at State elections or upon national elections, at a time when all the voters turn out. Colby's bill fixing the maximum telephone rates has been introduced. It places the maximum rate for business phones at \$30 per year and for residence phones at \$24 per year. The first attack to be made upon the University of Michigan by the present Legislature has shown itself through a bill, introduced by Representative Randall, to cut down the one-fourth mill tax income on the property of the State, that the university now enjoys, to one-sixth of a mill tax.

Both houses of the Legislature on Thursday passed a bill abolishing the Detroit board of public works and vesting the power now exercised by the board in a single individual. The Senate, by a vote of 17 to 0, passed the House bill providing for caucus and convention reform in Kent County. Mr. Martindale of Wayne introduced a bill to prohibit any kind of work around theaters on Sunday.

The bill abolishing the board of public works in Detroit, passed by both houses, was approved by the Governor on Friday. He immediately appointed D. W. H. Moreland, a former member of the board, to the general superintendency created by the bill passed by the Senate.

Thursday to abolish political ca

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors of the County of Crawford will meet in convention by delegates, at the Town Hall at Grayling, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1901, at two o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Grand Rapids, Feb. 28, 1901, to nominate a School Commissioner and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The townships are entitled to the following number of delegates.
Maple Forest - 9
Grayling - 19
Frederic - 4
South Branch - 3
Beaver Creek - 4

M. A. BATES, Chairman.
T. A. CARNEY, Secretary.

The Columbia (Georgia) "State" says that no State in the Union will be able to keep up with South Carolina's record this year in the matter of building mills. Thanks to the Republican party. Des Moines (Ia.) "Register."

Mr. Cleveland refers to the Protective system as "coddling." It makes no difference what it is called. The plain fact is that under Protection the country has been prosperous. When it has not been "coddled," as the case under Mr. Cleveland, the country has gone in the direction of the dogs. The American people are not studying over theories when they have been able to observe the result of conditions. -Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

It is not difficult to remember when political economists of the Manchester school were wont to sniff scornfully at the splendid balance in trade which this country has had in its favor under a Protective Tariff, and that it really was of little importance to a country whether the balance was for or against it. At the present moment British statesmen and publicists are seriously concerned over the matter, and express the fear that continued adverse balances may mean the decline of British commercial supremacy. It really does make a difference whose ox is gored. -New York "Tribune."

According to the political plans of the war department the army is to be recruited to its full authorized strength of 100,000 men. The regular army now consists of about 67,000 men, including the troops in the Philippines, so that the new enlistments are limited to about 33,000 men. It is realized by the officials that it will take a long time to secure so many men, but the full machinery of the army is being exerted in that direction with gratifying results. Over 400 recruits were obtained last week, and it is expected that much better progress will be made, which all the recruiting agencies are in full operation.

A warning has been sent out against a new counterfeit \$5 silver certificate. The chief of the United States secret service has pronounced the counterfeit a good one, liable to pass inspection on most occasions, where the receiver is not trained in the detection of counterfeit money and furnishes the following description and warning: "It is series 1899, check letter B, face plate No. 20, back plate No. 23, J. W. Lyons register, Ellis H. Roberts treasurer, portrait of Indian chief Onepapa. The note is printed on two pieces of paper between which red and blue fibre has been distributed."

It appears to be generally accepted that the state tax commission, established by the last legislature, was a good investment for the state. The work accomplished by the commission in ascertaining the value of railroads, telegraph and telephone companies will result in immense good to the commonwealth when the returns are all in and the new assessments in full operation. Millions of dollars have been placed on the assessment rolls and the rate of taxation is sure to be reduced in consequence. An esteemed contemporary points out that the work of Prof. Cooley and his associates has been especially thorough and comprehensive. It has taken five months to determine the real value of railroads, telegraph, telephone, plank road companies and other like corporations; and the details of the method employed are most interesting. Great skill has been employed by Prof. Cooley and his assistants; and the legislature will either amend the tax law so as to authorize the tax commission to employ sufficient help to complete its work, or appropriate directly enough money to complete the work. -Day City Tribune.

A bill was passed by the Senate with provision to give it immediate effect, that changes the time for registration of voters in all towns, villages and cities in the state, outside of Detroit, where the matter of registration is controlled by special act. This act requires the registration to be made at all elections two weeks before election day instead of two days before, as it is at present. The intent of the act is to prevent as far as possible the colonization of voters a few days prior to election, by requiring at least two weeks actual residence in the precinct in which a man intends to vote.

How to Cure the Grip.
Remain quietly at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed and a quick recovery is sure to follow. That remedy counteracts any tendency of the grip to result in pneumonia, which is really the only serious danger. Among the tens of thousands who have used it for the grip, not one case has ever been reported that did not recover. For sale by L. Fournier.

Miss Emma E. Bower, the Great Record Keeper of the Ladies of the Maccabees for Michigan, has forwarded to the State Insurance department her report for the year ending January 1901. The membership of the order on January 1st was 57,411. The deaths during the year numbered 258; amount paid on death claims \$23,100; on disability claims \$6,275. There have been six assessments during the year. The outstanding certificates of the order represent the sum of \$37,868,700. The growth in membership during the year was 7,899. Since the organization of the order the sum of \$1,112,113.60 has been paid out in death and disability claims. The order was never in as prosperous condition as now.

An editor over in Wisconsin says he has two subscribers who frequently get full, and every time they are in that condition they come in and pay a year in advance. One of them is already credited to 1911 and the fraternity throughout the state are crazy to find out what kind of whiskey he drinks. They want to offer it as a premium.

Pneumonia can be Prevented.
This disease always results from a cold or an attack of the grip and may be prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. That remedy was extensively used during the epidemics of La Grippe of the past few years, and not a single case has ever been reported that did not recover or that resulted in pneumonia which shows it to be a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained a world wide reputation for its cures of colds and grip. For sale by L. Fournier.

Save The White House.

Who would have believed, asks the editor of the Century Magazine, that an attempt would be made, at the end of a century whose last decades have been marked by the excellence of American architecture and by an improved public taste in art, to impose upon the nation a virtually new Executive Mansion, designed by a gentleman who has not won his spurs as an architect? In a country where no one would think of building a dwelling-house without employing the best architectural talent he could afford, the authorities seem to have thought that the principal dwelling-house in the country could be redesigned by one who brings very little architectural experience to the work. The statement sounds so preposterous that we could hardly believe it possible did there not lie before us, as we write, the formal protest against the action of the Washington authorities on the part of the twenty-eight art, historical, and architectural societies of the United States, ranging in locality from San Francisco to Boston. The entire profession of architecture in America is officially represented in the protest, which carries with it a most sensible recommendation as to a commission of experts—a recommendation which it will be difficult for Congress to refuse to act upon. In fact, a commission is desirable to formulate a scheme for obtaining a plan for the grouping of public buildings and the treatment of parks.

It is proper that experts should sound the note of warning, but the intelligence of the entire country will join in this most righteous protest. The common sense of the American people is sure to respond to a request so natural and so sensible. There is only one other dwelling in America concerning which our people cherish an equal, or superior, sentiment. Mount Vernon has been religiously preserved. The best talent in the country is not too good to be employed upon the White House.

Probably the youngest journalist in the state of Michigan is 7-year-old Charles Gunn, of Hillsdale. Despite his youth he prints a weekly called the Courier, all of the work of which from gathering the news to setting the type and printing the edition, he does himself. The Courier also publishes a cartoon each week from the pen of its youthful editor.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16th, '01.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVANCE.

President McKinley thinks, as do all his advisors that the solution of the Cuban problem by this government depends largely upon the Constitutional convention now sitting in Havana. When the probability of the necessity of an extra session of Congress was first discussed by the Cabinet, several weeks ago, it was supposed that the constitution would be completed by this time, but wrangles have started among the constitutional-makers which may continue for months and result in indefinitely prolonging the completion of the constitution. No definite action will be taken by this government until the constitution has been completed, and there is even opposition to the proposed Congressional declaration setting forth the terms the Cubans must do before we withdraw from the island, on the ground that it would be better taste to wait and see what the Cubans will voluntarily offer to do to meet our known wishes.

Congress is accomplishing a great deal of work, but a great deal remains to be done in the next two weeks. If an extra session is to be avoided, the fate of the Ship subsidy bill is still in doubt, but the chances appear to be against its being voted upon at this session. In fact, the democrats, who have gotten together in their opposition to this bill, have positively said that they would not allow it to be voted upon, and the indifference of a number of republican Senators exhibited last week when night sessions were held made it apparent that the project of forcing a vote by the holding of continuous sessions is not practicable.

Secretary Gage, having satisfied himself by investigation, that Russia was paying a bounty on sugar export, has ordered a retaliatory duty equivalent to the bounty, which is nearly one cent a pound, shall be collected on all sugar imported from Russia. Fear is expressed in some quarters that this will lead to tariff war with Russia.

At last Congress has provided for the erection of a suitable statue of U. S. Grant in Washington. A bill appropriating \$250,000 for a statue to be erected on some public square in Washington, plans for the statue and the selection of a site to be in charge of a committee consisting of the president of the society of the Army of the Tennessee, the chairman of the joint committee on the Library and the Secretary of War, which is authorized to advertise for plans for the statue and to pay \$10,000 for the one accepted, has passed both House and Senate and is now in conference because of some minor amendments.

Secretary Long has decided that the next four battleships authorized to be constructed shall be named, respectively Connecticut, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Washington.

The Revenue Reduction bill is in conference and there is danger that the existing dead load may cause the bill to fail. The House conferees say they will never accept the Senate amendment that reduces the taxes on beer and tobacco to a greater extent by about \$9,000,000 a year than the House bill did, while the Senate conferees are insisting upon the acceptance of the bill as passed by the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed all the nominations of generals, including the nominations of James B. Wilson, of Del., and Fitzhugh Lee, of Va., now brigadier generals of volunteers, to be brigadier generals in the regular army, both of whom will be at once retired.

Iowa Republicans are much interested in a cablegram received by Representative Hull from Minister Conger, in answer to a question. It reads: "Will accept the nomination for governor, but will not make light for it." Mr. Hull says of the matter: "There are factional strifes in the party in the State, and it seemed to me that Conger was big enough to pacify them all and secure unanimous support in the convention. The people of Iowa knew him well before he went to China; he served two terms as Treasurer while I was serving as Secretary of State. If I find when I go home that there is no spontaneous sentiment for Conger's nomination I shall not fight to secure it."

The Cuban planters and business men who came to Washington to get some modification of the tariff on Cuban products have had their eyes opened to the necessity for the early formation of a Cuban government, that will meet the approval of this government. They have been treated with the greatest kindness, but have been plainly told that it was impossible to grant them any tariff favors until a Cuban government had been organized and has negotiated a reciprocity with this government, and advised to go home and assist in organizing a government that will meet the expressed wishes of President McKinley. It was impressed upon them that the quickest way out of their trouble was to incorporate in the

Cuban constitution clauses to meet the proper demands of this government.

La Grippe Quickly Cured.
"In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I was taken down with a severe attack of what is called La Grippe," says E. L. Hewett, a prominent druggist in Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I used was two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It broke up the cold and stopped the coughing like magic, and I have never since been troubled with Grippe." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon to break up a severe cold and ward off any threatened attack of pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, too, which makes it the most desirable, and one of the most popular preparations in use for these ailments. For sale by L. Fournier.

Germany does not import all this American merchandise because she loves us or wishes to do us a favor. She buys our cotton, corn, hard, copper and kerosene because she can get them here of a better quality and at lower price than elsewhere. If she declares a Tariff war on us she cuts off a small fraction of our trade, but she also heavily increases the cost of the essential raw materials of her manufacturers and the food and light of her work people. Such a war would be worse than damaging to Germany, it would be ruinous. We can afford to smile at all these fierce German threats. -Boston "Journal."

August Flower.
"It is a surprising fact," says Prof. Houton, "that in my travels in all parts of the world, for the last ten years, I have met more people having used Green's August Flower than any other remedy for dyspepsia, deranged liver and stomach, and for constipation. I find for tourists and salesmen, or for persons filling office positions, where headaches and general bad feelings from irregular habits exist, that Green's August Flower is a grand remedy. It does not injure the system by frequent use, and is excellent for sour stomachs and indigestion." Sample bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries. Get Green's Price Almanac.

Election Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Crawford Co. Michigan.

To the Electors of the County of Crawford:

You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State on the first Monday of April, 1901, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

One Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Robert M. Montgomery, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31st, 1901; also two Regents of the University, in place of Frank W. Fletcher and Herman Kiefer, whose terms of office will expire Dec. 31st, 1901.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, on the day and date below written.
Dated Grayling, Mich., Feb. 14th, 1901.

GEO. F. OWEN,

Sheriff of Crawford County.

Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State.

LANSING, February 1st, 1901

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the election to be held on the first Monday of April, 1901, in the State of Michigan, the following state officers are to be elected, viz:

One Justice of the Supreme Court in the place of Robert Montgomery, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31st, 1901; also two regents of the University in place of Frank W. Fletcher and Herman Kiefer, whose terms of office will expire December 31st, 1901.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing this first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

FRED M. WARNER,

Secretary of State.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"

TOLEDO, OHIO.

178,000. Circulation 178,000.

The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Toledo Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, the Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

WE BUY THE FARMERS
Grain,
Potatoes
And other
Farm
Products
FOR
Cash or Trade

WE SELL
Extra Good Groceries
—AND—
Dry Goods and Hardware
—AT—
Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR
Staley's Underwear
—AND—
Garland Stoves.

Selling, Hanson & Company,
Grayling, - Michigan

GREAT Reduction Sale!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire stock of Men's Boys' and Children's Overcoats at a very large reduction, for cash only. Also our new line of Glassware, Opalware and Tinware.

Don't miss this opportunity! It means a great saving if you buy at this sale.

R. MEYERS,
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing House,
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

MONTROSE BICYCLE SENT FREE
on approval to you address WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE.
SEND US YOUR ORDER, and we will send you a bicycle, with all the latest improvements, and a high grade floor pump. Your money at risk if you are not perfectly satisfied.

CHEAP WHEELS. We do not manufacture the cheap department store kind of wheels, such as many new wheels are made, but we make a bicycle that will last you for years, and we will sell it to you at a very low price. We will send you a bicycle, with all the latest improvements, and a high grade floor pump. Your money at risk if you are not perfectly satisfied.

UNABLE TO BUY. We have a bicycle that will last you for years, and we will sell it to you at a very low price. We will send you a bicycle, with all the latest improvements, and a high grade floor pump. Your money at risk if you are not perfectly satisfied.

SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY. This low price and the special terms of shipment without deposit will be in effect only for a short time.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MARLIN

INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powder and loaded bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not give. It is depended on for Marlin Model 1895 Repeaters have the "Smokeless Shot" feature. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
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PATENT

Any inventor or improver who gets a patent, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo. For free information and advice, send for our **BOOK ON PATENTS FREE.** No attorney's fee before patent.

G. A. SNOW & CO.
Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia and New York City, and is a reliable authority.

W. A. YER & SON, our authorized agents.

TO OUR READERS.
Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.

The Crawford Avalanche.
—AND—
The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.
BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR
And the Free Press Year Book and Encyclopedia for 1901
FOR ONLY \$1.50.

The "Twice-a-Week Free Press" is conceded by all to be Michigan's leading newspaper. Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press, and the Free Press Year Book for 1901, for \$1.50.

The Free Press Year Book and Encyclopedia for 1901. Over 550 pages with good paper binding. It will contain a correct, concise and complete report of the Events of 1900. As a book of reference it has no equal. There will not be a useless page in it. A practical Educator and Hand Book of Encyclopaedic information on subjects statistical, official historical, political, and agricultural; likewise a book of religious fact, and general practical directions on every day affairs. A copy of this book will be sent to all taking advantage of this offer. The book will be published about December 27, 1900. It being impossible to get it out earlier on account of getting complete records of 1900 events. This book will be mailed as soon after above date as possible. Do not delay, but take advantage of this liberal offer which we make for a limited time only, by special arrangements with the publishers. Remember, we send both papers a full year and the book for only \$1.50.

The Century
MAGAZINE

"The Leading Periodical of the World" Will make 1901.
"A Year of Romance."

Besides a great program of illustrated articles, a superb panorama of the times, John Bach McMaster's group of articles on Daniel Webster, color pictures, etc., etc. The Century will present, beginning with November 1900, the first issue of the new volume, short novels and complete stories by:

F. Anstey, Rudyard Kipling, Mrs. Burnett, Ian Maclaren, Geo. W. Cable, S. Weir Mitchell, W. Churchill, T. Nelson Page, Edwin Asa Dix, Bertha Runkle, Hamilton Garland, Flora A. Steel, David Gray, P. R. Stockton, Joel C. Harris, Ruth M. Stewart, Bret Harte, Gen. L. Wallace, W. D. Howells, Chas. D. Warner, Henry James, E. S. P. Ward, Sarah O. Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins.

"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE"
A great novel, full of life, adventure and action, the scene laid in France three hundred years ago, began in the August, 1900, Century, and will continue for several months in 1901. Critics everywhere are enthusiastic over the opening chapters of this remarkable story. "The author's fame is apparently established with this, her maiden effort," says the Boston Transcript. The Critic calls it "A remarkable performance."

FREE. New subscribers to The Century Magazine who begin with the number for November, 1900, will receive free of charge the three previous numbers, August, September and October, containing the first chapter of "The Helmet of Navarre," or if these numbers are entirely exhausted at the time of subscribing, they will receive a pamphlet containing all of the chapters of the "Helmet of Navarre" contained in the three numbers. Ask for the free numbers when subscribing. \$1.00 a year.

The Century Company,
Union Square, New York.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Col. Holp, at the Opera House to-night. Don't miss it!

For Rent—A cozy house. Enquire of L. Fournier.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, Feb. 17th, a son.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

An economical woman tries to make her waist as small as possible.

WANTED—Wood cutters. Enquire of T. Hanson, Grayling, Mich.

The egg crop of the United States is twenty-six millions eggs a day.

For sale, cheap—A good 4 room cottage. In Brink's addition. Inquire at this office. Jan 24-1m

Advertised Letters—Wilford Bissnette, 2, Chas. Larkin, George Demer.

Subscribe for the Avalanche and the "American Boy." Only \$1.25 a year.

The lucky number which drew the lamp raffle by the Catholic ladies was 82 held by A. Rosvear.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

The militia force available in the United States, according to the figures of the war department, is 10,432,043, and Mrs. Carrie Nation.

I. M. Silsby and T. Ambergson are compiling the schedule of loss in the county buildings, for the use of the insurance adjusters.

There will be regular meeting of chapter No. 83, O. E. S., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27. A general attendance is desired.

For sale or rent—Farm known as the Rose Homestead. For particulars enquire of Mrs. Evans, Grayling, Mich.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

The Michigan Central railroad has placed in order with the American Car and Foundry Co. for 200 box cars and 10 flat cars. The company has also ordered ten locomotives from the Schenectady locomotive works.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and or all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

WANTED—A good strong young girl for general house work in a family of five, with no washing. Good wages. Address C. E. Moore, care of Morley Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.

The Lady Friends of the Presbyterian church will serve a dinner and supper at the home of Mrs. George Willis on Railroad street, Feb. 22. It will be a splendid dinner and supper. Do not fail to come. Meals 20c.

A letter from M. E. Hagerman, an old resident of Beaver Creek, states that he has moved from Boston to Springfield, N. Y., and asks his old friends to visit them there next summer, when they go to the Pan American exposition.

The band concert, last week, was an unqualified success, and enjoyed as never before by our citizens. Every number rendered was a gem. The presence of Herbert Leon Cope, as an impersonator, added to the pleasure of the occasion.

Dr. B. L. Hoyt is profuse in his acknowledgments of neighborly courtesies extended to them after the fire; though they were strangers yet they find themselves among friends, and the response of the fire department, and their work in saving goods is fully appreciated.

The State Farmers Institute at Lansing, February 26th, 27th and 28th promises to be the largest and best ever held. One fare for the round trip. A good time to visit Lansing and the College, and a good opportunity for all who are interested in agriculture to catch on to a lot of practical knowledge.

Geo. Kellow, a brakeman, of West Bay City, was caught under the cars in some way while making a coupling at Waters, and one foot and ankle crushed, so that amputation was necessary. He was brought here and the operation performed by Dr. Insley, assisted by Dr. Woodworth. The patient was removed to his home, Sunday.

213 students entered the literary department of the University of Michigan the present college year on diploma. They came from 105 different schools. 138 of the total number came from 63 Michigan schools, and 55 students came from schools outside of Michigan.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican electors for the township of Grayling will meet at the Town Hall, Saturday, February 23d, 1901, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the County Convention, to be held Feb. 26th 1901, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

WM. BLANSHAN, Chairman.
T. A. CARMEY, Sec'y.

Mr. H. J. Osborne was called to Chicago, Tuesday, by the serious illness of his mother.

The Ladies of the Catholic Church Society are gratified by the large attendance at their social and supper, Monday evening.

The scarlet fever epidemic is yet spreading slowly, but fortunately retains its mild character.

The County Clerk, Register of Deeds, and County Treasurer have their offices over Salling, Hanson & Co's store. The Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, and Surveyor are in the "Avalanche" building. The Board of Supervisors are in session to formulate plans for the future.

The transports Hancock and Kirkpatrick left Manila on Monday, for the United States. The Hancock has the Thirtieth volunteer infantry on board, and the Kirkpatrick carries 400 sick soldiers. The Thirtieth regiment was partly recruited in Michigan.

Last Friday morning the alarm of fire was sounded for the second time this week, and the residence of Mrs. Ida Evans, in the north part of the village was entirely consumed. It was too far out to be reached by the department. The house was occupied by the veterinary Dr. E. L. Hoyt, who lost everything in the second story, and a considerable amount below. Loss on building \$600, with no insurance. Dr. Hoyt's loss was over \$3000, with \$1800 insurance in the German. His library, which was valuable and extensive, was entirely lost.

Grayling will soon take the honors from Chicago. As Joseph Burton was going home late Monday evening, he was attacked by foot-pads within 50 feet of his own gate, just at the rear of J. C. Hanson's house. He was knocked out so quickly that he knows nothing of how it occurred, or whether there was more than one in the party. His face is badly cut up, requiring the service of a surgeon. The snow was well spattered with blood where he fell. As there was no robbery connected with the assault, the animus of the affair is a mystery.

A Washington special brings the unwelcome news that Congressman Crump is in pretty poor condition, physically. He has been able to attend the sessions of the House but comparatively few days this winter. When Congress convened in December he was in Florida, though he returned before Christmas somewhat improved. At present he is able to be on his feet in the house daily, but is not able to get to the capitol. He has lost nearly thirty pounds in weight since last fall. The gripe has not caught him, but he has internal trouble.

Mrs. Ida Goodale, wife of J. C. Goodale, died at her home at the corner of 12th and Oak streets last night at 8:15 o'clock. Mrs. Goodale has been in failing health for the past two months and an attack of typhoid malaria about a week ago, was more than her weakened constitution could bear. The deceased lady was about 50 years old and, besides her husband, J. C. Goodale, the Salem and Coburg lumber dealer, she leaves three sons and one daughter to mourn her demise. The sons are Charles Goodale, of Peabody; Wm. Goodale, of Tacoma, and James Goodale, of this city. The daughter is Mrs. Ida Stevens, of Eugene, who has been here for the week at the bedside of her mother. Mrs. Goodale moved to Salem about 2 years ago, from Eugene, where the family had resided for many years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church of this city, and a consistent Christian. Her neighbors and friends hold her in high esteem for the many kind acts and generous deeds which she has shown during her life. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral and it is not known whether the interment will take place here or at the old home in Eugene. [The above notice was clipped from an Oregon paper.] Mrs. Goodale will be remembered by our old settlers as the wife of the pioneer lumberman of Grayling.

Will Boom His Business.

S. Laval, a merchant of Dallas, Tex., writes: "I thought I would have to give up business, after two years of suffering from renal debility brought on by overwork and long hours, but four bottles of Electric Bitters gave me new life. I can now eat anything, sleep well and feel like working all the time. It's the best medicine on earth." It's a wonderful tonic and health builder for tired, weak, sickly and run-down people. Try it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only 50c at L. Fournier's drug store.

Will Boom His Business.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Pever, Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin eruptions; Infallible for Piles. Cures guaranteed. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

Wanted:

Reliable man for manager of branch office we wish to open in this vicinity. If your record is O. K. here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing. Illustrated catalogue 4c in stamps. The A. T. Morris Wholesale House, Cincinnati, Ohio. Feb 21-12c

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Pever, Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin eruptions; Infallible for Piles. Cures guaranteed. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

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The Court-House Fire.

Just as we went to press last week, the alarm of fire was sounded, and, as we briefly noticed, it was found that the Court House was burning, and it was entirely consumed.

Mrs. Emily Connell, who has lived for several years in the north part of the township, and has been reported insane for some time, had been in the village for nearly two weeks, demanding assistance from the Superintendents of the Poor, which had been refused, as it was known that her husband was working on the railroad at Lewiston, and that he was able and willing to support her, and on Tuesday evening, she promised Sheriff Owen that she would go to him on the next morning train, if transportation was furnished, which he promised, but on going for her she had changed her mind, and refused to go, and later visited several places in the village threatening that she would commit some crime that would compel the authorities to care for her; at one place she said she would shoot Sheriff Owen, Superintendent Forbes and the Prosecuting Attorney. Her threats led to her incarceration for her own safety in the woman's section of the jail, and the next morning, after she had had her breakfast, and within a few minutes after the sheriff had left her, she piled some wood and paper against the jail door, and saturated it with kerosene from the lamp and set it on fire, but almost immediately gave the alarm. Under Sheriff Carney was the first to reach and unfasten the door, and with help at hand she was rescued with difficulty.

The fire department responded promptly and did heroic work, though the mercury indicated 20° below zero. The building, a three story shell, was a veritable tinder box, but the flames were held in check, so that all the records of the offices of Clerk, Register and Sheriff were safely removed, and all which were in the office of the Treasurer. Records of Treasurer, Judge of Probate and Surveyor were in the new vault, the door of which was adjacent to the jail door where the fire originated, and the streams of water were so frozen about the door, that it was found impossible to open it, but after the fire everything in the vault was found intact, so that not a record or any office or court file is missing.

The loss is probably about \$30,000 on the building, furniture and law libraries, on which was \$11,000 in insurance, as follows: \$8,175.00 on the building; \$1,250.00 on furniture; \$1,500.00 on records; \$525.00 on law books and \$500.00 on abstracts, distributed in the Palatine, Queen, Northern, Milwaukee Mechanics, Phoenix, Commercial Union, North British American and Norwich Union.

It is a severe loss to the county, which had but fairly gotten out of debt from the default of ex-treasurer Jackson. The question of rebuilding is now general theme.

Working Overt.

Eight hour laws are ignored by these tireless, little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

Prof. Cooley's valuation of Michigan railroads sums up, \$165,046,212. The Michigan Central (main line) is worth \$17,651,897, with branch lines worth about as much more, and the Pere Marquette \$28,700,411. These are the roads having the largest valuation.

Had To Conquer Or Die.

"I was just about gone," writes Mrs. Rosa Richardson, of Laurel Springs, N. C., "I had Consumption so bad that the best doctors said I could not live more than a month, but I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by seven bottles and am now stout and well." It's an unrivaled life-saver in Consumption, Pneumonia, La Grippe and Bronchitis; Infallible for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough, Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

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E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Now We Have Struck It.

Every paid up subscriber to the AVALANCHE can have "The American Boy," one of the best, if not the best, boys papers in America, for 25 cents a year, and every family where there are boys should have it. Call and get a sample copy.

To Cure a Cold in One Day take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Dealers who supply lumber camps are asking the state legislature for the passage of a law providing for a lien on logs and other timber so they may be more secure in getting their pay for supplies.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Ever Offered Our Readers.

The Crawford Avalanche, Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press, and the Free Press Annual Year Book and Encyclopedia for 1901, a valuable book of over 500 pages that tells you all you want to know. Over 40,000 of the 1900 edition were sold at 25c. each. It is the most popular book of the kind ever published. For further particulars see advertisement in another column of this issue.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Crawford.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Thursday, the 31st day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present: Hon. JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Napoleon Goupil deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joseph Grotel, administrator of said estate, praying that a time and place be assigned for an examination and allowance of his final account with said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the 4th day of March, A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and Leon Goupil, Emma Goupil and Thomas Goupil, minor heirs, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Crawford.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Tuesday, the 31st day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present: Hon. JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Kellis O. Chandon, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joseph Channon, father of said deceased, praying that letters of administration of the above named estate be granted him or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin, and the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Crawford.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 28th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present: Hon. JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daniel McCollum, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mrs. Ellen J. Hamilton, administrator of said estate, praying for a license to sell said estate at private sale for the purpose of paying debts, consisting of taxes, etc., and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

SYRUP
Wild Cherry
FOR BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS
BRONCHITIS,
HOARSENESS,
LOSS OF VOICE,
Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces,
And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

FOR SALE BY
Lucien Fournier,
DRUGGIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W. E. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME CARD GOING NORTH.

LV. GRAYLING. AR. AT MACLENAW
MacKenzie Express. 4:30 a. m. 7:45 p. m.
Way Express. 4:40 a. m. 7:55 p. m.
Way Freight. 9:30 a. m. 6:05 p. m.
Accommodation. 12:00 p. m. 3:40 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.
AR. AT BAY CITY
Detroit Express. 2:10 p. m. 5:15 p. m.
N. Y. Express. 1:40 a. m. 5:10 a. m.
Accommodation. 6:00 a. m. 9:00 a. m.

Leviathan Express.
Accommodation. 6:30 a. m. 9:15 p. m.
A. W. CANFIELD, GEN. PASS. AGENT,
LOCAL AGENT.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS,
Detroit Feb. 19, 1901.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.25@4.75; heavy butcher's cattle, \$3.75@4.10; common, \$2.50@3.50; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.60@3.60.

Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@50.00; calves, active at \$4.50@7.00.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and higher; prime lambs \$4.75@5.10; mixed \$3.50@4.50; culls \$2.00@2.50; Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime medium \$5.30@5.40; Yorkers \$5.30@5.35; pigs \$5.30@5.45; rough \$4.25@4.75; stags 1 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Boys, if your father takes the AVALANCHE, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

Mrs. Emily Connell, who set the Court House on fire, has been adjudged insane, and was taken to the asylum at Ionia, yesterday, by sheriff Owen.

Orrin Ackerman, Jerry Lamont and Frank Johnson were arrested Monday, for breaking open and stealing from railroad cars on Sunday.

They were examined before Justice McCallough, and held for trial.

Johnson furnished bail, and the others are in jail at Rosecommon.

WANTED: Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation: \$25 salary per year, payable weekly; \$1 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight lunatic; definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. Standard House, 331 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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We take pleasure to announce that we have received our new line of

Spring Dry Goods,

AND

Laces, Silks, Belts and Fancy Goods.

It is open to your inspection. Styles the latest.

Prices the lowest.

Our line of Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's Shoes cannot be beat in style, durability and prices. We handle nothing but what is first class.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

THE BIG STORE. Grayling Mich.

A Chance to Save Money.

We are offering this year's

Wall Paper 25 per cent off

From regular prices!

This is not a fraud. We do it because we have only a small lot left, and we want to open up next spring with a complete new stock. Come early, and take advantage of this offer.

J. W. SORENSON.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

BASE-BURNER THE THING.

The Old Man Says It Beats Other Heaters and that Steam and Hot Air Won't Do for the Family Use

"Well, you can talk about your steam heat and your hot water pipes and your furnaces and your natural gas all you want to, but as for me giving up the good old-fashioned base-burner," said the old man as he stretched out his hands toward a glowing pattern of his favorite heater of the style of about 1885. "There's something kind of artificial about these other things, even natural gas," he continued. "Some way or another they don't go to the spot—not with me. They make me feel just like I had on a new pair of boots, and might as well be kicking myself. They go against the grain and don't make me feel at home. And, besides, they don't always deliver the goods. Now, just look at this one. You bet it delivers the goods all the time."

The old gentleman was right, at the moment, at least, for in the lamplight you could fairly see the heat shooting away from the base-burner. The thermometer registered 87 degrees and the furnace near by was beginning to smell "scorchy" and little warts in the paint had raised up on the side next the stove. "Yes, sir," went on the base-burner advocate, "you can't find anything that'll touch the base-burner." (Certainly his proposition would not have been disputed just then.) "There's a lot of poetry to be found looking into a base-burner that is in good working order. Now, where are you going to find any poetry in looking down into a register that is spouting up nothing but a big stream of hot air, and how are

that above all things fashion should not be permitted to decree modes whose effect is to weaken that most sensitive of the organs, the eye. Yet it is a deplorable fact that many of the fashions are blindly followed by the fair sex at the behest of some "leader" in the gay world of society. The veil is one of the fashions of the present, as it has been of past times. The sex is divided in opinion as to the effects of the veil upon the vision, but where you will find one to maintain that such an adornment adds to the complexion you will find ten to aver that no penalties would prevent them from wearing it.

Go and ask an oculist his opinion, and what he has to say on the topic is to plump condemnation upon every veil that is worn. Yet he will admit that, while some eyes are extremely dangerous and deleterious to the eyes, others are almost unharmed. There are fashions in veils and gauzes, and many are the variations with which the veil is worn, but in England it always covers the eyes, and it is here that the danger arises.

Of all the veils ever tried, the ideal one is yet to be discovered. Some women can trace step by step its evolution throughout the century. They have heard their grandmothers talk about the white lace "fall" that used to be liked, and themselves can recollect the thick green, blue, gray, and white and green gauze horrors worn to protect the complexion from tan. Those veils were fol-



AROUND THE OLD BASE-BURNER.

you going to find it putting your feet up against a steam radiator? Shocks! There's nothing in the world like a base-burner for the family to gather around. I tell you, the base-burner is the heart of the home. Here the children and the old folks can get together in the right kind of style. Imagine a family gathering around a steam coil or snuggling up to the hot air shooting up from the furnace. That would promote a family feeling in the style, wouldn't it?"

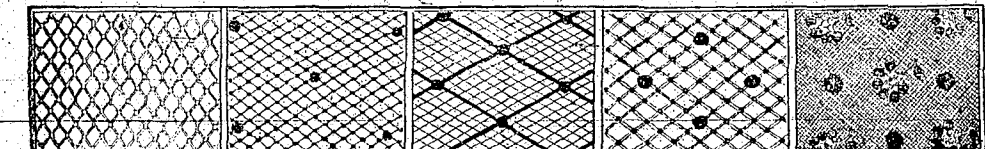
"You see, the old base-burner, with its ruddy glow and radiating heat, just needs out good feeling that can't be resisted. When the winter blasts are howling outside, fairly shaking the chimney, and shrieking around the corners and banking up the snow against the side of the house, then's the time you realize what home would be without a base-burner. That's the time that all of us huddle up to the stove in a kind of semi-circle. Nobody gets clear behind the stove, where the chimney is, but that's the only place they leave clear. Then we just have a

lowed by thinner silk ones, which in their turn were deposited in favor of those of thicker lace, after which came the many abominations still exploited, to wit, mesh nets dotted and patterned in various ways.

Just now they are wearing most curtailed ones again, and a feeling has also come in there for the utter banishment of the veil. A more comfortable and inebriate affair for afternoon teas than the mask and the chin veil is cannot be imagined.

It is a sign of grace, perhaps, that the question which is being much debated now among smart people is whether the veil does not accomplish so much harm to the visual organ as to outweigh all other considerations in its favor. They wonder whether a veil could not be contrived that would leave the eyes uncovered, while it beautified and protected the rest of the face. As a pattern, nothing could be better than the Turkish woman's ruzmuk, which is justly held to be the most modest face covering in existence.

The very best is a veil as fine as gos-



SIGHT TRAPS—FIVE SPECIMENS OF THE INJURIOUS VEIL.

good old family talk. Me and the boys, yank off our coats 'n' go to get real comfortable and the women folks peel the apples 'n' we crack nuts, eat popcorn 'n' drink older 'n' have the all-freest good time you ever did see.

"Then, if any of the boys has got bruises on their ankles where their boots rubbed while they were tryin' to skate, this is the time that mother gets out her home-made salve and fixes 'em up. You can't see ticks like that in front of a hot water radiator. I s'pose if the boys broke through the ice and come in with their feet wet they could, maybe, dry with furnace or steam heat, but they couldn't do it quick and do it good and right, like they could with the old base-burner."

"And you say all you please about these new-fangled heaters, but you can't make me believe that you or me could look at 'em hard enough or long enough to see things in 'em. They wouldn't help you none to solve eye problems or keep 'em from getting worse. But you can get at that kind of help out of the base-burner. You can see figures and things in the red-hot coals you couldn't find in no radiators or registers. I've looked into them coals many and many a time and found out how to do just the right thing. All I had to do was to keep looking there long enough and the way was made clear. Why, I want to tell you a good base-burner just heats a crack furnace, tell all to pieces every day in the week."

VEILS AND THE EYESIGHT.

Women Often Ruin Their Vision by Wearing Such Gauze.

One would naturally suppose the eye is of such inestimable value that a rational human being would scrupulously shun all risk of impairing it, and

safer, which can also be most becoming, for it has no spots at all upon it, and so does not worry the poor tortured eyes that have to dodge spots or vainly and unconsciously try to focus them, one of the worst possible exercises to which weak or imperfect sight can be put. The retrograde step is taken by Russian net veiling, which need not, however, be very trying if the mesh be fine; for it is unspotted.

Then come the quite condemned veils, which have chenille spots all over them; they are bad in proportion, as their dots are close and large or scanty and small, but they are less sight-weakening than a veil that is patterned as well as spotted, a veritable agony to sensitive sight. White veils are often much more evil in their effects than black, for the material, be it tulle or net, possesses a faculty for dazzling the vision and making everything seen through it wavering and ill-defined. Finally, has not the case been proven that those who are conscious of strain, a lack of clarity of sight or weariness after wearing a veil, should give up the task of looking smart at the expense of vision? Even the strong argument in favor of veils of a sensible and clear mesh, which the oculists do not attempt to deny, namely, that such nets do keep the eyes from the assaults of grit, especially during a drive or while cycling and motoring, should not appeal to the weak-sighted.

COLOR OF GOLD COINS.

Reasons for Differences in Tint of Coins of French Mintage.

Some time ago a Frenchman placed together a number of gold coins of French mintage of the beginning, middle and end of the last century. He was much surprised to see that

they differed in color. He set about finding out the reasons for this difference, and the results of his investigations have been published in La Nature.

There is a paleness about the yellow of the ten and twenty-franc pieces which bear the effigies of Napoleon I. and Louis XVIII. that is not observed in the gold of later mintage. One admirer of these coins speaks of their color as a "beautiful paleness" and expresses regret that it is lacking in later coins. The explanation of it is very simple. The alloy that entered into the French gold coins of those days contained as much silver as copper, and it was the silver that gave the coins their interesting paleness.

The coins of the era of Napoleon III. were more golden in hue. The silver had been taken out of the alloy.

The gold coins of to-day have a still warmer and deeper tinge of yellow. This is because the Paris mint, as well as that in London, melts the gold and the copper alloy in hermetically sealed boxes, which prevents the copper from being somewhat bleached, as it always is when it is attacked by hot air; so the present coins have the full warmth of tint that a copper alloy can give.

If the coins of to-day are not so handsome in the opinion of amateur collectors as those issued by the first Napoleon, they are superior to those of either of the Napoleons in the fact that it costs less to make them. The double operation of the oxidation of the copper and cleaning it off the surface of the coin with acids is no longer employed; and the large elimination of copper from the surface of the coins, formerly practiced, made them less resistant under wear and tear than are the coins now in circulation.

PARIS IS BEST FORTIFIED.

Twenty-one Miles of Defenses Now Guard the French Capital.

The best fortified city in the world is Paris. It is defended by seven great forts about the city, eight miles away from its walls; nineteen smaller forts four miles out, each containing three acres and mounting two ninety-five-ton guns. Great stacks of 100-pound melloite shells are ready for these guns to hurl. There are twenty-one miles of continuous fortifications about the town—earth-work walls 150 feet thick at the base and fronted by forty-five-foot mounds. So cleverly are the forts masked by long slopes of green turf and the walls by trees and bushes that one can pass in and out of Paris a dozen times and see scarcely a trace of its fortifications.

The range of the ninety-five-ton guns is fourteen miles. To work these guns Paris has 50,000 trained artillerymen among her reservists. She could man every gun twice over, garrison all her forts with infantry reservists and put a dozen cavalry regiments into the field for scouting purposes. Such a performance no other city on earth could rival.

At every 1,000 yards along the inner slope of the fortifications is a three-story guardhouse. Some 20,000 troops could thus be sheltered within call of all attackable points. Every horse over 4 years old is registered. The general staff could choose from some 120,000 horses. There are in Paris 1,600 cars, with three horses to a cab—48,000 mounts fairly suitable for cavalry. Add 20,000 tram and bus horses and 50,000 draught horses—the balance may be taken as in private hands. The military stores of Paris are boundless. In a day she could arm and clothe 450,000 fighting men with 70,000,000 rounds of melloite cartridges, and at the army bakeries she reserves large stores of grain.

What the Sultan Spends.

The yearly expenses of the Sultan of Turkey have been estimated at no less a sum than \$30,000,000. Of this \$7,500,000 alone is spent on the clothing of the woman and \$4,000,000 on the Sultan's own wardrobe. Nearly \$7,500,000 is swallowed up by presents, \$5,000,000 goes for pocket money, and still another \$2,000,000 is taken. It seems incredible that so much money can possibly be spent by a man, but when it is remembered that some fifteen hun-

dred people live within the palace walls, live luxuriously and dress expensively at the cost of the civil list, it appears a little more comprehensible.

Odd and Even.

One would think that twelve was more entitled to be considered an "even" number than ten, for its half is an "even," whereas the half of ten is odd. Yet on the Stock Exchange twelve is an "odd" number. The house takes five shares as the basis of dealing, remarks Commerce, and all multiples of five are considered "even" numbers. Any intermediate numbers are "odd," and parcels of shares not divisible by five are difficult to sell, except at a reduced price.

He Is Still Trying to Explain.

"Women are much more thoughtful and considerate than men," remarked Mr. Meekton's wife.

"I know they are, Henrietta; I know they are," was the thoughtful answer. "Take our own case for example. I remember that you refused me half a dozen times before you finally yielded to my entreaties to marry me."—Wash. Post.

Tallest Men in British Commons.

The tallest man in the last British House of Commons was Eugene Wason, who has been re-elected member for Chatham and Kent. His brother, Cathbert Wason, the winner of Orkney and Shetland in the Unionist interest, is half an inch taller.

If a woman is provided with a black dress, she feels that there is really no reason why she should not attend every funeral.

Fools are apt to discern the faults of others and overlook their own.

YACHTING ON THE ICE.

Great Lakes Are Too Rough and Perilous for This Sport.

Iceboating is one of the most exciting and exhilarating sports known and its popularity and the enthusiasm of its devotees are easily understood even by those who have never become iceboaters. The danger of these sports is not over the ice. The uncertainties of wind and weather, heavy waves and ice are most invariably rough, making iceboating on the great lakes nearly out of the question. When Lake Michigan does succumb to frigid temperatures and takes on a coating of ice the surface is pretty sure to be so rough that yachting upon it would afford little pleasure. Then, too, the likelihood of break-ups caused by the force of the waves, would render the sport extremely perilous.

The danger of serious disaster increases the excitement, and in the cases of most yachtsmen adds to rather than detracts from the pleasure of the runs before the wind. Time and again fatal accidents have attended iceboating, but these have had no more effect in quenching the eagerness for the boating than have the killings in football affected the popularity of that game.



ICE-BOATING ON INLAND LAKES.

For a plenitude of the best iceboating, the sportsmen must turn their attention to the small lakes of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Here there are plenty of sufficiently large stretches of water practically unaffected by winds, that can always be depended upon to furnish smooth enough for the most satisfactory yachting. Yachts are built upon the shores of many of these lakes, but the boats are so light that they can easily be built at any point and conveyed without difficulty to any of the favored resorts, for they are virtually only skeleton frames, with sails, attached to steel runners. In a way iceboating is skating without the physical effort required by that sport. The boaters have only to sit in the little light seats of the skeleton affair and the winds, filling the sails, carry them scurrying across the ice with the swiftness of a bird.

Nearly every point where iceboating is indulged in at all there are races between the various boats every year, and rivalry between ice yachts gets to be quite as keen as it does between the boats which cut the water. Racing almost invariably increases the danger of the sport, and during the season there are usually many catastrophes resulting in serious and fatal injuries to the boaters. While flying over the ice driven by mile-a-minute races, the racers are often dashed together and smashed into splinters, or perhaps they strike a stick protruding above the surface of the ice and meet with an equally serious mishap. But the genuine ice sportsman says that yachting without racing would be like Thanksgiving dinner without the turkey, and that the racing is the only feature of the sport worthy of any consideration whatever.

QUEER VERDICT IN COLORADO.

There Was No Evidence Whatever, but the Law Appeared All Right.

"The queer verdict I ever heard," said a lawyer from Denver, who was one of a story-telling group in the Trans-Valley lobby, "was rendered at a rooming house in the town of Boulder, Colorado, back in '88. The judge of the district had just been organized, and one of the first cases called in court was that of a fellow who was accused of robbing some suitcase boxes. The evidence had seemed conclusive at the time of his arrest, but it developed, later on, that the whole thing was the put-up job of a personal enemy, and the night before the trial the chief witness had been scared and skipped out. The weakness of the case was unknown to the district attorney, however, and he proceeded, to impugn a jury, which was composed entirely of tough and illiterate miners, none of whom had ever served in that capacity before. After hearing one or two minor witnesses the attorney saw how the land lay and abandoned the prosecution, but as a mere formality the judge told the jury to retire to their room and render a verdict. He supposed, of course, that they would be gone only long enough to reduce it to writing and when an hour had elapsed without hearing from them he sent a bailiff to investigate.

"They went to know what the extreme penalty is for grand larceny," reported the bailiff, after a conference at the door. "Tell them twenty years," said the judge, unable to understand what they meant by such a question. Presently the panel filed in and announced they had arrived at a verdict. "We find the prisoner guilty," said a raw-boned prospector, who was acting as foreman. "Gutty!" exclaimed the judge in amazement; "why, there's nothing at all against him!" "Nary a thing," replied the foreman calmly. "Then what do you mean by such an outrageous verdict?" demanded the

Judge. "Well, yer honor, we couldn't do nothing else," said the foreman. "You told us straight out to find this here verdict accordin' to the law and the evidence, and the law 'pears to be all right, but there ain't no evidence whatsoever. So we jest kind of decided to bring him in guilty, and ask yer honor to split the difference and let him off on ten years."

"When the Judge recovered his speech he dismissed the case on his own motion. That's a true story, gentlemen. I happened to be counsel for the prisoner-myself."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A SOUTH AFRICAN SCHOOL.

Two Races Learning Lessons Side by Side.

In the rugged country northeast of Cape Town is one of the most remarkable mission stations in the world. The fame of Lovedale has spread far in Africa, and the blacks who are anxious to learn come to it from as far away as Lake Nyassa, a thousand miles. It is said to be the largest mission station in existence. The school contains nearly 1,000 students, who are instructed by a staff of forty teachers. The fees are little more than nominal, for the average charge is



ICE-BOATING ON INLAND LAKES.

only \$25 a year, which includes board, lodging and education. There is no better place to study ethnology of Africa, for the students represent many tribes, some of them from as far north as Gallaland and near the Red Sea.

In the main, Lovedale is a school for colored young folks, but the whites are also admitted, and it is the only place in Africa where the two races study side by side. There thus of instruction are given to the natives—religious, educational and industrial. Teachers are trained for the missionary schools, preachers are prepared for the native congregations and a general education, literary and technical, is given to all who want it.

Among the trades that are taught are carpentry, wagon-making, blacksmithing, printing, bookbinding, telegraphy and others. The girls are taught to sew, to wash and iron and to keep house. While the aim of the institution is to civilize through Christianity, the instruction is entirely non-sectarian and the Bible is the only religious book that is read and taught.

The books that are printed and bound at Lovedale are excellent specimens of the bookmaking art. The technical instruction is of the most thorough character. Visitors from Europe have often said that nothing has astonished them more in Africa than the excellence of the Lovedale workshops. Miss Violet R. Markham, who is prominently identified with education in England, has recently written that not a few technical institutions of her own country are entirely outstripped by this remote establishment in the heart of British Kaffraria.

There is no doubt of the vast good that this institution is doing. The hundreds of students who leave it every year, after enjoying its advantages for from four to six years, are scattered among the millions of South Africa, and even among the tribes living far north of the Zambesi. They are becoming the educators of their people. They are teaching their tribesmen the useful trades they have acquired. They carry to many barbarous peoples proofs of the advantages of civilization that are more convincing than any testimony the whites can give. When there are more Lovedales scattered through the vast field of missions, the results of missionary effort will be far more encouraging than they are now.

The Wrong Poet.

An amusing story of poet concerning a connection of the famous poet, Algonquin Charles Swinburne. This young man owns the same initials as his illustrious relative, and some time ago he went out to Melbourne, giving his name, of course, in the passengers' list of the vessel by which he traveled as A. C. Swinburne. When the Melbourne and Sydney newspapers received this list, they immediately jumped to the conclusion that the great man himself was about to visit Australia. They thereupon printed columns of eulogy and delighted anticipation, and the vessel of the declaration that the poet of the verse would be glad to be at the very thought of a visit from such a famous bard. When the vessel arrived it was promptly boarded by eager interviewers and paragraphists. Then the young man came forward, politely explained himself, and was allowed to leave the ship in the utter privacy and oblivion that he desired.

A Spider's Thread. What we call a spider's thread consists of more than 4,000 threads united.

The girl who used mudlage to keep her hair in curl has been much stuck-up ever since.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 24.

Jesus in Gethsemane.

Matthew 26: 39-41. Memory verses 39-41.

Golden Text—Not my will, but thine, be done.—Luke 22: 42.

For the words of Jesus on the night of his arrest we are dependent largely upon John's gospel. He devotes chapter after chapter to the precious words that the Lord uttered to his disciples in the hours that preceded his seizure by the authorities. The earnestness of these talks ("discourses") is too formal a word has been used to describe the earnestness of the talks, when Jesus, after giving so freely of his loving sympathy for the unprepared disciples, fought all alone with the power of darkness for his own spiritual victory.

The disciples who, an hour before, had heard his quiet voice in the words, "Let not your hearts be troubled, ye believe in God, believe also in me," could not have understood his agony of soul under the olive trees at midnight even had they been awake. But such a revelation of feeling shows the intense humanness of Jesus and suffering. It is interesting to speculate how and when Jesus told his disciples of the struggle in Gethsemane. Some time during the forty days after his resurrection, doubtless, he related the story, trying to show the eleven how greatly he had suffered for them and for the world. Possibly he had told them, or one or two of them, that very night in some moment of leisure between the hurried events that followed, but it does not seem likely. A similar question arises in regard to the story of the temptation at the beginning of his ministry, which also the twelve must have heard, since no other was present. It may be that the two spiritual crises—the temptation in the wilderness, the temptation in the garden—were disclosed by our Lord at the same time to his followers during the weeks preceding the ascension, when he was preparing them for his departure.

The words "Arise, let us go hence" (John 14: 31) seem to indicate that at this point Jesus and the eleven left the upper room, after the conclusion of the passover feast, the singing of Psalms 113-118, etc., and started out from the city. Their route led across the Valley of the Kidron, east of Jerusalem, and up the slopes of the Mount of Olives. On the way Jesus continued his teaching, comparing himself and his followers to a vine and its branches. He warned them of approaching persecutions and promised the coming of the Spirit and Advocate (John 14: 16-17), who would lead them into truth. Pausing somewhere on the way Jesus offered the prayer for his disciples and for the world (John 17). Then they reached Gethsemane. It may be, however, that this is founding too much on a single phrase, and perhaps these conversations took place before leaving the room.

Exploratory. "Gethsemane" means an oil-press, or simple mill by which the oil was extracted from the olives which grew so plentifully in that locality. The hill was once well covered with olive trees, but in the course of nineteen centuries the fustidities of war and industry and decay have left only a few standing. The present garden of Gethsemane is a small enclosure with eight ancient olive trees, which may possibly date back to early centuries, though hardly, it is said, to the time of Christ. This orchard was a favorite place of resort for Jesus (John 18: 2), and he went there now to quiet and nerve his soul for the swiftly coming trial of faith and courage. He did not attempt to explain to all the eleven his over-dress of mind and need of communion with God, for much as he loved them, he recognized qualities which would at this stage prevent them from understanding his burden. But there were three whom he thought he could trust to sympathize with him, even though they might not fully comprehend his grief—Peter, James and John. They had been nearest to him during his ministry, had been privileged to witness many wonderful scenes, such as the transfiguration, which had been denied to the others; and should have known that when he called them to go with him he needed their moral support.

"My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death." What those words mean no mortal mind can fully conceive. The sorrow of the Son of man for mankind; the sorrow of the Son of God for the cruel rejection of his mercy; the overwhelming weight of human sin and suffering; the consciousness of a share in all this, growing out of a life that had been wholly given to others—these, and not the mere fear of physical death, stirred his soul. He appealed to the three to watch with him, and they fell him even there.

"If it be possible, let this cup pass from me"—the cry of supreme spiritual crisis; a crisis greater than any that had gone before. It is idle to ask whether our Lord really desired to escape the cross, while at the same time resigning himself to it as the only issue to all the overwhelming weight of human sin and suffering; the consciousness of a share in all this, growing out of a life that had been wholly given to others—these, and not the mere fear of physical death, stirred his soul. He appealed to the three to watch with him, and they fell him even there.

Sleep, surely, came from sheer physical exhaustion, not from indifference. Yet it greatly grieved the Lord. There are times when the spirit ought to and may rise supreme over the flesh if spiritual life is keen and pure, and if it fails to do so, we should condemn, not for weak souls, but for souls that are weaker than our bodies.

The three prayers show the intensity of the struggle. Here, rather than in the brief physical suffering of the crucifixion, was sin conquered and salvation won. "The cross" is a phrase that should sum up for us a vast spiritual agony, beside which the mill-moils, the strain of sinew, the thirst, were as nothing.

It is impossible for us to realize in any adequate way what that soul-struggle was; but it may be partly represented to the class by means of comparing the grief of a father or mother when a loved and cherished boy goes wrong and ruins his life and health. He who truly loves a human being enters into the sorrow and the helplessness, though not the guilt, of the sin. This, which the best of men do partially and imperfectly, Jesus did perfectly and for all time, for all sinful mankind.

Next Lesson—"Jesus Betrayed." John 18: 1-14.

Lost the Stairs on a Boat. One of the most extraordinary misadventures of gambling mania is to be seen to this day at Houghton Hall, the residence of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. This is a blank space where the central flight of steps leading to the entrance hall should be. The hall at one time belonged to Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford. Lord Orford was a tremendous gambler. One of his feats was to gamble away that particular flight of steps. The whittier carried them off, and they have never been replaced. The effect of the blank space is most singular.

Black Diamonds of Brazil. The only place where "black diamonds" are found is in the Brazilian province of Bahia. They are usually found in riverbeds and are brought up by divers. Others are obtained by tunneling mountains. The largest specimen ever found was worth \$20,000.

World to End This Year. This is the recent decision of one of the prominent societies of the world, but the exact day has not yet been fixed upon, and while there are very few people who believe this prediction, there are thousands of others who not only believe, but know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best medicine to cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness or liver and kidney troubles. A fair trial will certainly convince you of its value.

Bones of the Lower Limbs. The lower limbs contain thirty bones each. The beds of the immense coal fields lately discovered in Zuluand extend downward for 45 feet in places, and the coal is of good quality.

I do not believe Pls's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Last year there were imported into the United States over 1,000,000 grains of quinine, costing over \$1,500,000.

Women need not look at those dear to them to know their moods.—Howells.

To Mothers of Large Families.

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer, and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of

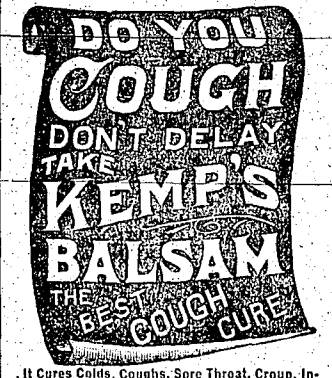


Mrs. Carrie Belleville.

weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy.

"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was not able to do my housework. I suffered terribly at time of menstruation. Several doctors told me they could do nothing for me. Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine I am now well, and can do the work for eight in the family."

"I would recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with large families."—Mrs. Carrie Belleville, Ludington, Mich.



It Cures Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. Kemp's Balsam, 10 cents by mail, taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.



WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. FREE CATALOGUE. SENDING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A.J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.



Nasal CATARRH. In all cases a single drop should be efficacious. Ely's Cream Balm. Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 10 cents at Drug Stores or by mail. Trial Size, 5 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 63 Warren Street, New York.

FREE \$4.00 WICKET RICKET—\$4.00 FOR 2 SHOTS. Send 2 cent stamp for Booklet. T. J. L. C. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD

Of National Reputation Are the Men Who Recommend Peruna to Fellow Sufferers.

A Remarkable Case Reported from the State of New York.



CONGRESSMAN HOWARD OF ALABAMA.

House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 4, 1890.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.
Gentlemen: "I have taken Peruna now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for a gripe, and I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers."—M. W. Howard.

Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

Most people think that catarrh is a disease confined to the head and neck. Nothing is further from the truth. It may be that the nose and throat is the most common seat of the disease, but it is so only because these parts are more exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate than the other parts of the body. Every organ, every duct, every cavity of the human body is liable to catarrh. A multitude of diseases depend on catarrh. It is true winter and summer. Catarrh causes many cases of chronic disease, while the victim has the slightest suspicion that catarrh has anything to do with it.

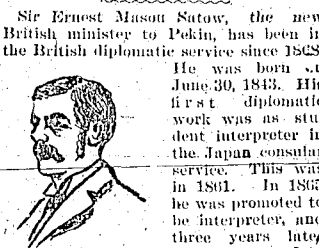
The following letter, which gives the experience of Mr. A. C. Lockhart, is a case in point:
Mr. A. C. Lockhart, West Henrietta, N. Y. Box 5, in a letter written to Dr. Hartman, says the following of Peruna:
"About fifteen years ago I commenced to be ill, and consulted a physician. He pronounced my trouble a species of dyspepsia, and advised me after he had treated me about six months to get a leave of absence from my business and go into the country. I did so and got temporary relief. I went back to work again, but was taken with very distressing pains in my stomach. My condition had advanced to the point where I consulted another physician.

with no better results. The disease kept growing on me until I had exhausted the ability of sixteen of Rochester's best physicians. The last physician advised me to give up my work and go South, after he had treated me for one year.

"I was given a thorough examination with an X-ray. They could not even determine what my trouble was. Some of your testimonials in the Rochester papers seemed to me worthy of consideration, and I made up my mind to try a bottle of Peruna. Before the bottle was half gone I noticed a change for the better. I am now on the fifth bottle, and have not an ache or pain anywhere. My bowels move regularly every day, and I have gained on weight. I have been consulted by several people that if they would take a bottle of Peruna I could cure them. I have been consulted by a great many people. I would say that it had cured me, better, in many cases, than I would say for the medicine."—A. C. Lockhart.

If you do not desire prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanatorium, Columbus, O.

THE PUBLIC



SIR SATOW.

Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the new British minister to Tokio, has been in the British diplomatic service since 1825. He was born on June 30, 1843. His first diplomatic work was as student interpreter at the Japanese consulate in London. This was in 1861. In 1865 he was promoted to be interpreter, and three years later was chosen as Japanese secretary to the British legation in Tokio. In 1884 he was made agent and consul general at Bangkok, and in February of the year following he was raised to the office of minister resident. After three years in this office he was transferred to Montevideo, where he remained as minister resident until 1890, when he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Morocco. He was given the post at Tokio in 1893, and for seven years has held it with considerable distinction.

Lieut. Hobson of Santiago fame has finally recovered his health sufficiently to leave the Presbyterian hospital in New York, where he lay ill of typhoid fever for nearly two months. He was attacked by the malady shortly after his return from the Philippine Islands. In the autumn, and has had one of the hardest battles of his life in the interim. Hobson's exploit in sinking the Merrimack in the channel of Santiago harbor was the most brilliant act of individual daring in the Spanish war. It will be a permanent rank with the exploits of Cushing, Somers, Decatur and other American sea heroes. The fact that Lieut. Hobson did not block the channel, and the further fact that Hobson and his brave companions all escaped unhurt, with their lives should be a lesson to the world.

Mrs. A. F. Channot, who arrived in San Francisco a few days ago, on the City of Peking, direct from China, was shot four times during the siege of Peking. Altogether she received seven wounds during the siege. One day Mrs. Channot herself shot and killed seventeen Boxers, and the best day's record of her husband was fifty-four. Together they are said to have killed 700 Boxers. Mrs. Channot gives credit for 180 of them to his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Channot were among the most prominent defenders of the besieged Legation in the Chinese capital, where for fifty-six days it was repeatedly stormed and shelled by Boxers.

Susan B. Anthony intends to test the woman suffrage question by refusing to pay taxes on some property she owns in Rochester, N. Y., basing her objection on the point that taxation without representation is unconstitutional.

Minnesota claims to have the tallest man in Louis Wilkes, born on a farm near St. Paul, who is now 24 years old, weighs 364 pounds and lacks less than one inch of being nine feet high.

The recent celebration of the centennial of Chief Justice Marshall's installation brought to mind the strange and unusual death of Thomas Marshall, his eldest son. During the early summer of 1835 Chief Justice Marshall went to Philadelphia in the hope of curing a chronic ailment of his lungs. There he was stricken with a mortal malady. His family were sent for, and Thomas started at once from his home in Washington. While he was passing through Baltimore a terrible storm broke out and he was forced to seek refuge under the eaves of the old court house, which was being repaired at the time. As he stood there lightning struck the building and dislodged a number of bricks. One of these bricks struck young Marshall on the head and fractured his skull.

Robert J. Gamble, who succeeded Pettigrew as United States Senator from South Dakota, is a native of New York, and began life as a teacher and lawyer in Wisconsin.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, who will soon reach the grade of rear admiral, being No. 2 in the list of captains, is regarded as the most probable successor of Admiral Schley on the South Atlantic station.

Mrs. Alfred Harmsworth, wife of the great London editor who is now visiting America, was one of the most potent causes of the success of her husband. She became Mrs. Harmsworth when she was a mere girl and her husband was 21. She has been his professional adviser as well as his domestic helpmate ever since, and has had a hand in every enterprise in which he has been engaged. She is a tall, typical English beauty, and is possessed of that well-developed faculty of common sense which is found in so many English women of today.

Mrs. U. S. Grant is now quite an old woman in years, but so far as appearance goes still comes under the heading "old lady." Her eyesight is very poor.

The American girl can always be depended on to rise superior to any situation. Witness Miss Gowdy. But a short while ago she was a hushing, vulgar maid. Now she is a refined and much-sought belle in the Paris salons and in every way equal to the European. She is the daughter of "Patience" Jack Gowdy, formerly of Rushville, Ind., but now the consul general of the United States at the French capital. She is said to have absolutely refused to marry, but many offers of a title, coupled with a European husband.

Power of an Ocean Liner.
In the problem of the application of motive power to transportation as a form of production, in the sense that it increases the value or utility of a product, the significance of the development of motive power transcends almost any other consideration. A somewhat impressive example can be derived from the rough calculation of the meaning that would attach to a trans-Atlantic liner with a 20,000 horse-power engine were that engine to be replaced by 20,000 horse-power of human muscles. To run night and day there would have to be three relays of men at the treadmill or other appliances which would be used. Each eight-hour shift at such 10,000 horse-power engine would be 100,000 men, or 200,000 for the two engines. Three shifts of 200,000 men would give below decks a population of a city of second grade.

If the problem, moreover, were put in the form of high-speed transportation, such as is represented by the locomotive condition, it disappears practically in the field of the unthinkable. It needs, therefore, but a moment's consideration of the widespread significance which the railroad bears to the modern economic method to bring out the debt which the modern community owes to the motive-power problem.—Engineering Magazine.

HALF DEAD SOLDIER

Returns All Broken Up to His Home in South Dakota.

Bristol, S. D., Feb. 18, 1901.—(Special.)—Peter Behres says: "When I returned from the war I found that I was in a very critical condition. My system was all run down, and I gradually became worse, until I was half dead with kidney and bladder trouble. My family wanted me to consult a physician, but as I had learned through several of my comrades of the wonderful cures of Dodd's Kidney Pills I determined to give them a trial first."

Mr. Behres, or Capt. Behres, as he should be called, because he was captain of the First Minnesota cavalry, and in 1862 was for fourteen months in constant service in warfare with the Indians, is now an honored member of the G. A. R. He has reached the ripe old age of three score years and ten. He continues: "I am now an old soldier, seventy years of age, and enjoying almost perfect health, and all thanks for this are due to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I found after having used the first few boxes that my faith was not misplaced in them, and in a very short while my kidneys were doing the work required of them and the bladder trouble was soon eliminated. It was almost a year before I was myself, but during that time I used Dodd's Kidney Pills faithfully and with the very best results that anyone could wish for. I would not have been without them for a king's ransom. I am now as well as any man of my age."

50c a box, six boxes for \$2.50. Buy them from your local dealer if you can. If he cannot supply you, send to the Dodd Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dueling Up to Date.
Some Frenchmen were boasting of their "affairs of honor" when one of them declared that he had inherited upon an antagonist the most dreadful fate that a duelist had ever met.

"How was it?" asked curiously.
"I was in a hotel," he went on, "and I chained to insult a total stranger. It turned out that he was a fencing master."

"One or the other of us," he declared in a fearful breath, "will not go out of this room alive!"

"So let it be!" I shouted in response, and then I rushed out of the room, locked the door behind me and left him there to die!"—Tit-Bits.

A Remedy for the Grippe.
Physicians recommend KEMP'S BAL-SAM for patients afflicted with the grippe, as it is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms, but get a bottle to-day and keep it handy for use the instant it is needed. If neglected the grip brings on pneumonia. KEMP'S BAL-SAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists, 25c and 50c.

He Wanted New Know.
Ticket Seller (in theater box office)—Seats in the parquette are \$3, and in the dress circle \$2.
Uncle Pumpkin (of Swamp Junction) says he that your "askin' price," or what you expect ten get?

Care of the Baby.
To keep the skin clean is to keep it healthy. Every mother should therefore see that her baby is given a daily bath in warm water with Ivory soap. The soap is especially adapted for the face and hands, and all clothing washed with Ivory soap, well rinsed, and dried in the sun.

Suicides in Germany.
The number of suicides in the German empire last year was 10,700.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

In all lands ravens and crows have been considered birds of evil omen.

Getting Better?

Are you recovering as fast as you should? Has not your old trouble left your blood full of impurities? And isn't this the reason you keep so poorly? Don't delay recovery longer, but take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It will remove all impurities from your blood and tone up your whole nervous system. Give Nature a little help at this time. Aid her by removing all the products of disease from your blood.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. Keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

Price 25c. a box.

Write the doctor freely all the particulars in your case to the Free Dispensary, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

YOU'RE WEAK Instead of Strong!

Make Yourself a New Man!
Dr. GREENE'S NERVURA

BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY.

Will Give You the Strength and Vigor of Perfect Manhood. Renews, Vitalizes and Invigorates Weak Men.

Old before his time! A broken-down, miserable wreck—weak, nervous, discouraged! The world to him seems a place of mist, peopled with ghostly beings, drifting to and fro about their daily tasks serves but to irritate him. He sneers at healthy amusements, and finds no comfort or pleasure in life.

He is sick and he does not know it. He drags about, and therefore thinks he is well. He is despondent and peevish, and weak, and he does not know that there are merely signals—some from the stomach crying for aid, others from the nerves beseeching strength—still others from the great life-current—the blood—meaning that it is so impeded and clogged with impurities that it cannot move.

He, and all others like him, will find immediate relief in Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. This is just what it was intended for. It never fails to make weak men strong and vigorous, puts new life, vim, strength, power and energy into them.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is New Life, Hope and Strength for Weak Men.

Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedies for all forms of disease, and offers to give free consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are confidential, and letters are answered in plain sealed envelopes.

30 FEET OF BOWELS

are packed away in your insides and must be kept clean, in order and doing business.

It's a long way, with many turns and pitfalls to catch the refuse and clog the channel if not most carefully cleaned out every day.

When this long canal is blocked, look out for trouble—furred tongue, bad breath, belching of gases, yellow spots, pimples and boils, headaches, spitting up of food after eating—an all-around disgusting nuisance.

Violent calomel purges or gripping salts are dangerous to use for cleaning out the bowels. They force out the obstruction by causing violent spasms of the bowels, but they leave the intestines weak and even less able to keep up regular movements than before, and make a larger dose necessary next time.

Then you have the pill habit, which kills more people than the morphine and whiskey habits combined.

The only safe, gentle, but certain bowel cleansers are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS, because they don't force out the fecal matter with violence, but act as a tonic on the whole 30 feet of bowel-wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action. Buy and try them! (Look out for imitations and substitutes or you can't get results. Cascarets are never sold in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the long-tailed "C" on the box.) You will find that in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently

Made CLEAN and STRONG by Cascarets

LIVER TONIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloating, indigestion, flatulence, mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and all diseases. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what disease you are afflicted with, if you don't get your bowels moving again, you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice, start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any other medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of their merit. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go any today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one box, return the empty box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. This our advice, no matter what ailment you are afflicted with. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you started the use of CASCARETS. Write for free literature. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

EXCURSION RATES
To Western Canada and part of the United States. The Great Northern Railway Company, 123 Broadway, New York City, will issue round-trip tickets to any point in Western Canada and part of the United States, valid for 30 days, at a special rate. For particulars, apply to the agent at the point of departure.

MAN WANTED
AT ONCE
With \$10 to call on POLITY MIXTURE, straight salary \$15.00 per week, and expenses, your own. Write to: WILLIAM BARR INSITUITE, Danvers, Illinois.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE
For this Notice and 10c. we will give you 100 lbs. of the best seed of any kind. Write for particulars. Address: JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

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When writing to advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE SHIPS OF LIFE.

If you wait for untried cargo
Of happiness, pile on pile,
With never a pound of over freight,
You'll wait for a weary while.
For the ships of life in confusion
Must sail their way about;
They may open their books for hap-
piness' sake,
But they can't bar sorrow out.

Yet this is a captain's wisdom
That makes his voyage bright.
Who stores sweet happiness in his ship
So that it stays in sight;
And the sails they shine in the sun-
light.
And the ship with joy seems whole,
So kindly the captain's wisdom is,
So brave is the captain's soul.
—St. Louis Republic.

A Story of the Old Army.

West Point Cadet Who Became
the Chief of the Navajos.

There is a story of the old army that has become a sort of sacred possession, like its old songs and customs, vague and of uncertain origin. It is one that you will hear if you happen into a group of officers now past or approach-
ing the retiring age. The solemn effect of tobacco will turn the drift of day dreams in its direction and there is no holding it down if a bottle is in attendance. The tale concerns one "Bison" McLean.

McLean was sent to the military academy at West Point from southwest Missouri. The class he joined has become famous for the names of several of its members. The name "Bison" was given him by George B. McClellan because of McLean's long, black hair and immense size. The Missourian was a poor student in his classes, and that he managed to stay at the academy for three years at all was on account of his superiority in riding and drill work. His life in the southwest had trained him in firearms; and no cadet at the Point could equal his records on the target range. He was not a popular man, for, in addition to being dull, he had a sullen temper and moments of ungovernable passion. One cold, bitter winter night he disappeared. With one exception this was the last time any of his classmates saw "Bison" McLean. His skates were missing, and so a search was made for him in the river. His family saw that a search was made for him in New York. The books of the academy recorded him missing, and he was forgotten soon in the preparations for the war with Mexico.

The war was fought and ended. The tide of emigration to the west following the opening of the new territory and the discovery of gold in California made new duties for the army. It was necessary for emigrants to travel in great wagon trains for their mutual protection and the hussars were busy lending them their aid, or avenging their wrongs. Garrisons were placed at Santa Fe and at several points in the southwest to keep the Indians off the trails passing through Mazon, Mount gap. Gen. W. S. Harney was in command of these forces and had such men as Kit Carson in his employ as scouts. Major Sumner, afterward a major general, and the father of Col. S. S. Sumner, now military attaché in London, was Gen. Harney's right-hand man. Early in the fifties he was sent on a scout with three troops of dragoons through the Dattil and Tularosa ranges. While he was mounting a rise in the Dattils the dragoons came suddenly on a band of 800 Navajo Indians. The American troops prepared to fight, but the Indians halted and raised their hands with the open palm of peace. They explained that they were after Apaches, with whom they were then enjoying one of their predatory wars. Then a remarkable thing happened. The chief rode out from the band and facing them gave a sharp command. The dragoons formed in troops of about 100 each and marched past as if at parade. The amazement of Major Sumner seemed to please the chief, for he gave another command. The Indians turned sharply, changed from line into column and then back into line. Another sharp order and they advanced in line by the entire command.

"Where is thunder did you get all this?" cried Major Sumner.
"We've four times this many drilled braves," the chief replied, and dropping a little venom, "we'll use them, too, perhaps, when it comes to fighting the whites. We have a great war chief who has taught us these things."
He raised his hand as a signal and the Indians moved over the hill and disappeared.

Major Sumner made an official report of the incident. He did not forget to tell, in addition to the foregoing, that the Navajos he had seen were armed with American rifles and lances of Mexican manufacture. Jefferson Davis was then secretary of war. He had seen enough of the southwest in his experiences in the Mexican war to know how extraordinary it was that Indians should adopt a civilized method of warfare. He ordered a report in detail and called for as complete an investigation as possible under the circumstances. There was, little more learned than this, that the drill resembled that of the American dragoons and was not at all like the Mexican tactics. No white man had ever seen the war chief, though one of Kit Carson's scouts declared that he had. The chief was not a Mexican, he said, and was a Navajo most certainly. He was a tall, handsome Indian of remarkable physique and rode like a dragoon and not like an Indian. Nothing more than these few facts could Secre-
tary Davis gather.

It was nearly ten years later that Joseph C. Ives was sent at the head of an expedition to survey the Colorado River. A troop of dragoons was detailed as the guard for his party. Ives had been at West Point and had been transferred to the topographical survey. While up in the mountains to the east of where now the town of Green River is the Indian guides became un-

easy and reported that they were spied upon by some redskin scouts to whom they could not approach close enough to learn their tribe. Guards were more carefully placed. One morning the relief of one of the outer pickets found the man shot through the heart by an arrow.

"There's an Indian chief on the guard line and he's asked to see you," "You should go to your commanding officer, corporal," Ives replied. "I'm not in charge of the escort."

"N. S. but the Indian asked for you, sir, and by name."

"Well, that's strange—how the devil does he know me? Bring him up, but if he has any others with him keep them out of camp."

A few minutes later the corporal returned with the chief, who was a marvelous figure for even a Navajo. He was very tall and straight and muscled like an athlete. A guide was called to act as interpreter.

"I guess we don't need that fellow," the chief remarked as the guide came up.

The officers had gathered at Ives' tent and their mouths fell open in amazement as they heard him speak for his English was pure and without flaw of accent. The Navajo sat down on a camp stool in a self-possessed way and looked the group of men over quietly.

"Have you any spare tobacco, Ives?" he asked.

"Tobacco was found for him and an order was despatched to an officer's tent for the bottle that, because of the inaccessibility to civilization, had been nursed lovingly and held for extraordinary occasions."

"How does it come, Ives, you're not wearing the uniform? You didn't fall down at the Point, did you?"

"Great Scott, what do you know about the Point?" cried the astonished Ives.

But the chief only smiled and went on talking about the Point and the men who were there fifteen years before. His familiarity with the army ended there, for he asked hungrily about these few men and how they had done in the Mexican war. He was surprised to learn how well their fortunes had prospered. For two hours the officers stared at this great brown Indian and searched their memories in vain efforts to place him.

"You may be pleased to learn that it had been arranged to kill your party off, Ives, but I recognized you yesterday while you were prowling around the hills, and we'll declare the killing off for old times' sake. I've enough braves within a mile of you to ride you all down in an hour," the Navajo said, as he rose to go.

"But who in thunder are you?" Ives cried. "You seem to know me, but I can't for the life of me recall you."

"Don't you remember McLean, who was in your class at West Point?" the chief asked.

"What? 'Bison' McLean—who was drowned?"

"Yes, I'm 'Bison'."

There is no record of any other instance of magnanimity on the part of "Bison" McLean. Only an occasional trapper, with the exception of Indians, saw him after that. His history thenceforth is as mysterious as that which had connected itself with him when he was only the great Navajo war chief. How he left the Point and joined the Indians, and why, no one knows to this day. The retreat of Chief Joseph and his Nez Perces from New Mexico to the lava fields in the war of 1877, one of the most remarkable in all military history for its strategy, is credited by army officers to the generosity of "Bison" McLean. Col. Louis Craig of the Thirty-second volunteer regiment told this story one evening at Fort Leavenworth last summer, and added as his own theory that the unexpected organization of the Sioux in the Wounded Knee campaign was the work of the same "Bison" McLean. It is not doubted that he is now dead; but when and where did he die? No one knows and probably never will.—Kansas City Star.

QUEEN'S WISDOM EXTOLLED.

Incidents Related by Associate Justice Brewer.

Associate Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837, the day that Victoria became Queen, and perhaps on account of this, he has made a special study of the Queen's life. Mr. Brewer said, in reviewing the Victorian reign: "Three incidents are particularly indicative of her wisdom and personal influence. Her refusal to reinstate a British officer in the army who had been discharged from the service because of an assault upon a woman, even when petitioned to do so by some of the greatest public men in England, is one. Her personal influence over the army is illustrated by an incident related to me by the late Chief Justice Lord Russell. In the early years of the Queen's reign the custom of dueling among officers was in vogue to as great an extent as it is in the German and French armies of to-day. An occurrence of this character having reached the ears of the Queen, she sent a note to an officer in the army in which she said that a man who participated in a duel was not honorable. The purpose of this message was circulated, and the best testimony of its results is the present marked aversion in the British army to these affairs of honor."

"The last action illustrative of Victoria's greatness was her refusal to sign Lord Russell's ultimatum to the United States after the famous Mason and Slidell controversy. Her calm and careful procedure in this case, together with the conservative and just actions of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, averted a war between Great Britain and the United States."

The Flame on Mars Explained.

The brilliant flame-like projection of Mars, observed in December by Astronomer A. E. Douglas, of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., and which revived theories of ultimate communication between inhabitants of earth and the Martians, have been pronounced, projections from the ter-

minator, and not efforts to signal earth.

A letter was received yesterday by Mr. Justice Stahl, secretary of the astronomical section of the Academy of Sciences, from Astronomer Douglas:

"Dear Sir:—The projection which I observed on Dec. 7 at 10 hours, that is between 4 and 5:30 of the morning of Dec. 8, was undoubtedly a cloud on the planet, which had just passed the line of sunset, the cloud still being lighted up by the setting sun, while the surface beneath it was in shadow."
—A. E. DOUGLAS.—Baltimore American.

DOGS FOR TRACTION.

Forbidden in England—Donkeys Superstitious in Berlin—Esquimaux Dogs.

The Berlin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has for a long time been agitating in favor of the abolition of the practice of using dogs as beasts of draught. The society's opposition is having considerable effect and within the past year about one thousand donkeys have been imported into Berlin to take the place of many of the harnessed dogs, says the New York Sun.

The probability is that the use of dogs for traction among civilized peoples will gradually be discontinued. The practice is spreading nowhere, and the tendency is to curtail it. Many hundreds of the costermongers' carts in London were hauled by dogs till well along in the last century; but sixty years ago the harnessing of dogs in Great Britain was forbidden by law, and a prolific source of abusive treatment inflicted upon the most intelligent of the dumb animals was thus removed. It was found that the draught dogs were sadly overworked and otherwise abused, and the Government interfered for their protection before any societies were organized in the interest of the brute creation.

On the neighboring continental shores, however, many thousands of dogs are still pulling in harness every day. In Brussels about ten thousand dogs may be seen daily pulling carts. The peasants use them to haul their vegetables and flowers to market, and the butchers and bakers employ dog carts to deliver their commodities. The dog team is also a conspicuous industrial convenience in Holland, some parts of Germany and, to some extent, in Switzerland; but the more fortunate canines of France and Italy are not subjected to this form of servitude.

Dog drivers in America are limited chiefly to the Esquimaux. It is in the Arctic regions that the dog is in his glory as a beast of labor, and there is no doubt that upon him largely depends the well-being of the most northern race of men. Mr. Peary has had larger experience with the Greenland dog than any other explorer, and is a great admirer of him. He believes no dogs can surpass the Greenland animal for sturdiness. They may be made to work very hard, and for long journeys, and will keep in good condition on a daily ration of a pound of first-class pemmican apiece. It has been his experience that an Esquimaux dog will haul just about half the weight that is regarded as a good load for a man, and that he will take it about twice as far as a man would in a day. Two hundred pounds is considered the maximum load for a man, though 238 pounds were hauled per man during the Nares expedition. Dr. Nansen, with a load of about 200 pounds per man, averaged seven miles a day across the inland ice. The adult male dogs of Whale Sound, northwest Greenland, will pull a load of 100 pounds each under almost any conditions, except when the snow is so soft that they sink into it deeply; and they will drag this load from ten to twenty miles a day, and much heavier loads a far greater distance a day under exceptionally good conditions for travel.

A Rummage Sale Incident.

If one has anything around the house one wants to get rid of the proper thing to do is to send it to a rummage sale. There is a perfect craze just now for this form of entertainment or charity, whichever it may be, for all rummage sales are not alike.

This true story proceeds from a recent sale held for a church fund.

An enthusiastic young woman attended the sale and returned from it in great glee.

"Wait until you see what I've found," she announced to her mother; "just what we have been looking for in every attic and antique shop for years. I knew we'd get it some day, and now you won't laugh at rummage sales any more."

"What is it?" asked the dear old lady.

"It's a mate to that antique candlestick you've had so long and never could match." She proudly unwrapped the bundle. "There! Isn't that perfect?"

"It is indeed," replied her mother, a queer little smile playing about her face. "In fact, it is the same. I got tired of having it around the house, and sent it to the rummage sale to get rid of it."—New York Mail and Express.

"Cheese It"

"Cheese it" is in an English slang dictionary of 1811, and the definition shows that the phrase was then used in the same sweet sense as that of today. And the phrase came hanging and bumping down the last century. The ingenious Mr. George Augustus Sala, in his "Gaslight and Daylight" (1859), wrote in the chapter "Strollers at Dumb-bell-weighing" about young Harry, who held earnest parley with members of the upper gallery who were selling him and his friends with nut shells and broken pipes. "Two or three 'halloes' and 'now, then!' accompanied by a strong recommendation to 'cheese it' (i. e., act of cessation), cause these trifling annoyances to cease." You see that Mr. Sala thought it necessary to explain the phrase to his gentle audience. The dictionaries all say that "cheese it" is thought to be a corruption of "cheese it." Maybe they think so. We are inclined to believe in a more remote derivation. "Cheese it" is a true one, and Mr. Sala himself tells it.

I was lying on my back in the stern,



WE GET WHAT WE GIVE.

Molly gives frown, and Molly gives shrugs;
Never gives smiles, and never gives hugs;

Yet Molly complains the world is so cold;
So selfish and hard, so ready to scold.

She never has learned in this life we live
That all the world over we get what we give.

Bessie gives love, and ever a smile;
Never gives taunts, and never gives guile;

And Bessie declares the world is all light;
That goodness in time will right up the right.

She long since has learned in this life we live
That all the world over we get what we give.

"The world is so dreary," says Molly to me;
"The world is all gladness," says Bessie to me.

"I would," says sad Molly, "I'd never been born";
"How sweet 'tis to live," says Bessie to me.

The maxim is certain in this life we live
That all the world over we get what we give.

—Farm, Field and Fireside.

HOW JAPANESE COUNT THE YEARS.

Mr. B. Mayhatake, a young Japanese, who has been studying in Chicago, gives an explanation of the method by which time is reckoned in the chrysanthemum land. The Japanese year begins on January 1, but instead of counting from the birth of Christ a reckoning is made from the reign of Japan's first Emperor, Zimu. Our 1901 is the 2561st in Japan. When a new ruler mounts the throne a distinctive name is given to his reign and a sort of petty calendar is kept of the years of his government, just as we keep track of the age of our republic, writing in legal documents, "Year of our Lord 1901, and of the independence of the United States the 15th." The name for the present Mikado's rule, which began thirty-three years ago, is Meiji. This word is pronounced Mayzee, and means "peaceful government." Therefore, the current year in Japan is Meiji 34 as well as Zimu 2561.

A VEGETABLE LAMB.

There is a wonderful species of fern that grows in China called the Tartarian Lamb. Under this name it was first described by Sir Hans Sloane, who not incidentally claimed it much resembled that four-footed bit of gentleness. In fact, the plant does illustrate a most peculiar form of vegetable growth. The underground root is thick and decumbent, while the great stem is pushed horizontally out of the ground by four interior branches of this root, which answer, of course, to the lamb's four legs. Besides holding the same position as the body of the lamb, the stem is covered densely with a soft and pale yellowish wool. Toward the end which would answer to the neck of the lamb this stem is declined as though the creature were browsing.

In China there is rather an uncanny sentiment associated with the Tartarian Lamb, as it is there believed to destroy all other plants within its vicinity, but in India, where for many years it has been planted, it is held very highly in esteem. There, its thick down is called the golden moss, and native doctors travel miles that they may gather it to use medicinally for the stopping of hemorrhages. In such dread do those who know it stand of its becoming extinct that a more than ordinary inducement and promise of good faith is necessary before they will reveal the spot where it grows.

NED'S POCKETS.

The children heard mama coming and ran gladly down the stairs to welcome her. Ellen was at the door almost before it was opened, and such kisses as she got! Then Ned, with a loud hurrah, threw his arms about the happy mama, while little Jessie clasped mama's hand in both her tiny ones, waiting her turn to be kissed.

"I've been a good boy, mama," said Ned, "and my pockets are empty."

"Oh, that's a hint!" said Ellen. "Mama knows that's a hint."

Mama slipped the big nut from her hand over little Jessie's head.

"How nice and cozy!" said Jessie. "Most like a big brown pussy-cat! And, oh, it's better'n a pussy-cat!" she cried, delightedly.

And out came her hand, and in her hand was a little package done up in white paper and tied with a pink cord. Jessie dropped the "big brown pussy-cat," and with the help of Ellen and Ned, untied the pink cord. Then they found—that instead of one package there were three! Three little boxes, and the little boxes were filled with candies—the sweetest candies you ever tasted.

"One for you, and one for me, and one for Ned," said Jessie. "But where's your box, mama?"

"Here are my little sweets!" said mama, taking Ned and Ellen and Jessie in her arms.

"But you can't eat us," said Ned. "You must eat some of our candies."

And when mama had been helped from each of the boxes she had almost as much candy as either Ellen or Ned or Jessie. But Ned had some left to put in his pockets.—New York Mail and Express.

SAVED BY GEBSE.

Not only the Roman citizen, but the life of Irving Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden," is among the precious things saved to mankind by that ungainly bird, the goose. That is, if the story "Lost in the Fog," which appears in the St. Nicholas, is a true one, and Mr. Bacheller himself tells it.

I was lying on my back in the stern,

resting my head on the seat behind me, and was feeling very miserable indeed, when I heard a great disturbance among the geese.

"Willie, come here," said Mother Tipton. Two of the geese were lying in her lap, and she was unwinding a long fish-line.

"The it tightly," said she. "Just above the big joint of the leg. Wait—let's cut it first into even lengths. That's right—now cut it."

She measured for me, and I cut the line, as she held it, into ten pieces, and—probably as many feet in each. Then we tied them securely to the geese, and fastened the loose ends together, winding them with a bit of string. We tied another fish-line to this ten-stranded cable, cut the geese apart, and let them all go at once. They flew for a little distance, and being not all of a mind, came down in a rather bad tangle. I had hold of the line, and if I had not paid it out quickly we would surely have lost them. They shook their heads in the water and shook their wings, and screamed as if delighted with their liberty. Meanwhile they had begun to pull like a team of horses, and I could feel the stretch of the line. It had parted in a minute—and a thick, strong line it was at that—and I had gone overboard and was clutching for the loose end. There was a thunder of wings when they saw me coming upon them, and when I got my hand on the cord they began to pull me through the water at a great rate.

I was a good swimmer, but was glad to lie on my back and rest a little after the violence of my exertion. Then suddenly I heard the voice of Mother Tipton calling me, and it seemed far away. I looked in the direction it came from, and then I got a scare I hope never to have again. I could see nothing of the boat. The geese were swimming with the tide, and over all the fog lay on the sea as thick as darkness. I was breathing hard, and lay for a long time floating on my back, my fingers clutching the tight strings.

When I turned over and got a little of the water out of my ears, I could hear faintly in the distance the voice of Mother Tipton calling the geese, just as I had heard her many times over there in the Hollow. I then saw them turn and listen, and then the whole flock veered about, cackling together as if they knew the meaning of it. The ten of them were now swimming comfortably. Every moment I could hear more distinctly the voice of Mother Tipton, and after a little I could hear the water on the boat. Suddenly its end broke through the wall of fog, and I saw my companion looking above me in the thick air, her head showing. "Thank Heaven!" as I called to her, and the whole flock rose out of the water and tried to fly.

The geese came up to the boat-side, and she touched their heads fondly with her hand as she came to help me. The water had chilled me to the feet, and I was glad enough to get my feet on the boat-bottom, and to take off my coat and wrap my shoulders in the warm shawl that Mother Tipton offered. You may be sure I kept a good hold of the strings, and before I sat down we made them fast to some ten feet of the small anchor rope, and tied it at the bow. Then those that had got their feet over the traces were carefully attended to. They lay quietly under the gunwale as Mother Tipton fussed with them, sometimes lifting one above another. She shooped them off in a moment, and they made away, turning their heads knowingly as she began to paddle.

"I believe those creatures will have sense enough to go ashore. They know more than we do about a good many things," said she. "That old gander of mine goes a mile away sometimes, but he'll get home, if it is foggy, every night of his life."

It was growing dark, and in five minutes we couldn't see our team. I was kneeling in the bow, my hand on the rope, peering to get a view of the geese, when I heard a loud quacking and a big ripple in the water just ahead. I was about to speak, when I saw a drift of dark objects on either side of the boat. I made out what they were, and caught one of them by the neck just as Mother Tipton shouted, "Ducks!" Then there was a roar of wings that made me jump back, and that set the geese in a panic. I hung on to my captive and brought him in flapping and drenching my sleeve with spray.

"Bring him here," said Mother Tipton, as I crept to the middle seat, the poor creature fighting me desperately all the way.

"We shall need him for our supper, my dear child," she said, as she took him. "I think we're coming to shore somewhere, and I know you are hungry."

It was not long before we heard our boat-bottom grinding on the sand.

A Humane Conductor.
A workman whose ragged clothes hung about his frame in a manner that suggested continued hunger got on the rear platform of a Third Avenue car early the other morning. He shuffled nervously when the conductor came back for his fare.

"Will you give me a lift, conductor," he begged, in a tone that was full of supplication. "I haven't got a cent and I'm looking for work. I've heard of a job up in Harlem."

The conductor looked him over carefully. He noticed that the man's clothes were clean, even though ragged, and that his hands were still hardened from his last job.

"I don't believe you're a hum," he said, "as he hung up the fare, and I hope you get the job."

"Heaven bless you, friend!" said the man, and he went in and sat down, for his knees were weak from want of food.—New York Tribune.

Extraordinary Banns.

The banns of marriage for three couples being published at the little village church of Acton, in Suffolk, England, it was discovered that every one of the six persons concerned was named Woodgate.

Oakland, Cal., claims the longest mileage of electric railroads over every other city in the United States.

SPOTTERS ON RAILROADS.

FOUND IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FROM YARDMEN TO DIVISION OFFICIALS.

Curious Complications When Spotters Unknown to One Another Cross Lines—Keeping Track of the Mental Attitude of Every Employee—Effects on Careers.

"Probably the most perfect spotter system achieved by any private corporation is that of one of the big Eastern railroads, which is to some extent modeled on the secret service system of some of the European governments, though by no means so complex. So far-reaching and so direct, however, are its lines of communication that the president of the organization is himself kept constantly informed of the trend of affairs, and the changes of sentiment among the employees of every division and subdivision of the whole railway system, and that without the knowledge of any other persons but his own special corps of clerks and secretaries. Nobody but himself knows the entire personnel of the wonderful service that he has perfected. His agents are drawn from every branch of the road's operating staff. They are engineers, freight brakemen, passenger trainmen, conductors, signalmen, yardmen, station agents, track walkers, and even division officials. Should that road have a strike—and strikes are far less likely to occur than they were before the present system was put into operation—the president will have detailed warnings of it from all the storm centers long before the first mutterings find cautious utterance in the newspapers. While it also acts as a defense against thefts by employees, this system is intended primarily to prepare, so to speak, a diary of the disposition, character, working efficiency and sentiments toward the road of the men who constitute the vast human machinery of the corporation. The feeling which culminates in a general strike is not the result of one act alone, but a slow growth made up of many grievances, real or fancied. To keep track of the shifting mental attitude of his employees is the aim of this railroad superintendent. If a certain division superintendent has made himself unpopular with his subordinates, information to that effect comes 'by underground wire' to the central office, and the matter is taken under advisement. If the newest fireman on the road attempts to stir up discontent by inflammatory talk his views soon reach the official ear. Every leading spirit in the employees' organization is known to the president, who also knows whether, in case of trouble, the man is to be reckoned upon as a conservative or a radical. Sometimes this works out a man's career in a manner quite incomprehensible to him. For instance, Night Watchman Brown is shifted, without cause that he can fathom, from one division to another. How should he know that rumors of trouble in that division have reached the presidential ear, and that he himself, being down in the president's little book as a speaker of weight and a counselor of conservative methods, has been shifted over to act as unconscious agent in checking a dangerous tendency?"

"Some of the admiring co-workers of the head of this system declare that in two minutes' reference to his collected funds of information he can unroll the family history of the woman who washes the windows of Car No. 4114X, and tell whether, in her estimation, he himself is an oppressor of the down-trodden or a perfect gentleman."

"Where so many invisible lines radiate from the same office it is inevitable that some of them should cross. Curious complications result from contact between spotters as unknown to each other as they are to those whom they watch. Several years ago, at a time of general labor troubles, a certain railroad got no less than five reports from its confidential men informing them that an employee (who was several degrees higher in the secret service of the road than any of them, had they but known it) had been making incendiary speeches. This was true. Matters had so shaped themselves that the man accused had to appear as a radical in order to gain admittance to inner councils where the important questions would be finally decided. To the chagrin of the authorities, they were obliged to transfer him. Had they not done so the suspicions of the men who make the reports would have been aroused. That spotter should know each other as such is held to be highly undesirable. There is always the chance that they might work in conjunction instead of acting as checks on each other."—S. H. Adams, in Ainslee's.

Spoiled For Hard Work.

Several years ago a poor Hungarian lost both legs in an accident. He appealed to the Hungarian society. They hadn't enough funds to justify them in devoting the price of two legs, \$200, to one case, but they fixed the man up on crutches and set him to selling tea-pencils on a busy corner. They told him to make what he could, and if he raised part of the price of new legs, they'd fit him out with the rest. I know that to be a fact. He was a pitiful object and quarters rained into his box. What's more, he has been selling pencils ever since. He got his legs. We furnished them, but he was spoiled for hard work. His friends got him a place as cashier in a saloon at \$10 a week, but he held it down only a week or two. The temptation to make more money by less work was too much for him. He took off his legs and went back to the lead pencil business. He works at it in pleasant weather and makes from \$25 to \$50 a week. If times are fair, in the evening he puts on his legs and enjoys 'em. They are a sort of full dress costume for him, you see.—New York Sun.

A Chicagoan suggests that it is a rather interesting coincidence that Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hanna should have anything in common, but each of them has a daughter named Ruth.

MENIER'S ANTICOSTI.

Millions Being Spent in Developing a Lonely Island.

When a man takes a bit of land that has remained idle and unproductive since the world has known it—a bit of land, say, of two million acres, or about three times the size of the average European principality—and through the efforts of his brain, or of brawn controlled by him, converts it into a garden spot and a source of good to the world in general, he is regarded either as a man of commercial instincts finely developed, or as a philanthropist. He may be both.

Henri Menier, of Paris, is both.

From France to the island of Anticosti, in the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, is a far cry. Geographically, the distance between them is about 2,500 miles, but in climate and in appearance and in all the various attributes of a country they are antipodal. The one is bright, gay, cheerful, sunny and civilized, in fact, La Belle France; the other drear, cold, ice-bound in winter and almost unsettled. There is no affinity, no purpose, no taste in common between the two, yet in the past few years the money, the talent and the science of a son of one have been poured out for the benefit of the other.

In 1895 the name Anticosti was barely known to Henri Menier, of Paris. To-day Anticosti is the subject of his waking thoughts and of his dreams.

In 1895 the shores of this island, which stands like a monstrous tooth in the mouth of the mighty St. Lawrence, knew only the footprints of occasional fishermen, or of the few settlers who had ventured fortune along the sands; to-day Anticosti boasts a thriving town, built and conducted on modern principles. Besides, quays and costly breakwaters and important canning factories are to be found there.

Until five years ago no human